

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6289 1891-1900
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ AUG 20 1920 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental
Trees,
Shrubs,
Roses,
Etc.



W. T. HOOD & CO.

Old Dominion
NURSERIES

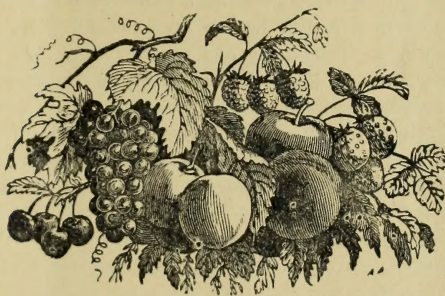
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
GRAPE VINES,
Small Fruits, Shrubs, Plants, Etc.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY



W. T. HOOD & CO.,
OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Offices: Chamberlayne and Rennie Avenues,
On Lakeside Car Line.

Nurseries: Brook Road, one and a half miles from city, and
Hanover County.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE TO CUSTOMERS.

Please let us have your orders early, whether through the mails or through our agents.

Ordering Through Our Agents.—These agents have been employed by us after careful inquiry into their characters, they having been recommended to us by prominent citizens in high standing as trustworthy and reliable men. We respectfully urge all our customers to order through them if convenient, and in so doing they will save freight charges; for by taking a large number of orders for delivery at a certain point there is a great reduction in the freight, which we can afford to prepay. We endeavor to get a good agent in every county, though, if there be no agents canvassing in your neighborhood, you will, of course, be obliged to order direct from us through the mails.

In ordering through our agents, please see that the agent writes your name and place of delivery plainly at the top of the order, and also your post-office and the number of miles and the direction you live from the point of delivery. The signature at the bottom of order must only be made by the party ordering.

Ordering Through the Mails.—Please state if we shall ship by express or freight; be careful to write your name, shipping directions, and varieties plainly; whether you want Standard or Dwarf. If, however, the selection is left to us, we will select according to our best judgment and long experience, taking into consideration the best varieties suited to the section from which the order comes. Orders from persons who are unknown to us should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references. We deliver the stock at the depots and express offices in Richmond in good order, freight or express charges to be collected on delivery of stock, unless the cash is sent with which to prepay. We take a receipt for same, and our responsibility ceases there; we are not responsible for loss or damages to goods in transit.

In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.

PREFACE.

After more than thirty years' experience of our Mr. Hood in the nursery business, all of which time has been spent in this city, we take great pleasure in presenting this new edition of our Catalogue to our friends and patrons, hoping that they will receive our thanks for the generous aid and confidence they have bestowed upon us in the past; and it will be our aim in the future, by strict attention to business and honest dealing in all transactions, to merit a continuance of the same. We will spare no needful amount of cost and pains to grow the very best Stock that can be grown, and shall only recommend such Fruits as have proved to be good; and new Fruits that have not been fully tested we will recommend to be planted in small lots, which will be a great means of disseminating them, and may be the cause of having many new Fruits that will prove to do as well and be as popular all over the country as Early Harvest, Johnson's Fine Winter, Ben Davis, and Winesap in apples; Bartlett, Duchess and Kieffer in Pears; Amsden's June, Crawford's Early and Late, and Heath Cling Peaches; Brighton, Concord and Martha Grapes.

In the past twenty-five years there has been great improvement in growing first-class stock, and the people have been educated to know what are good trees. Those that were sent out twenty-five years ago for first-class would not be considered second-class now; for instance, twenty-five years ago, we planted 23,760 Apple grafts to one acre; for the last four years we have only planted 15,488 grafts to the acre. Then grafting was done on the piece-root system, making five to six grafts out of one seedling; now we only use one seedling for each graft, which we claim to be the true and only way it ought to be done; and with our motto to only send out the best stock, we do not make more than 40 or 50 per cent. of trees that we can fill our orders with, and the others we destroy, digging out the first and second years those that we know will not make good trees, giving those left a much better chance to make strong and healthy trees (see what we say about the whole-root system of grafting under the head of Apples); and while we do not claim to sell cheaper trees than any other first-class Nursery, we think they will compare favorably with them and as cheap as we can grow the stock we offer. As to our reliability not to send out anything that is not true to name, we will refer to the many references we have received, the pleasure we take in growing good trees and fruit, and our long association with the business. While we only employ good men and use every effort to satisfy our customers, mistakes will sometimes occur, which we will always be willing to correct.

We have secured a very valuable and highly cultivated farm in Hanover county (admitted to be the most fertile and one of the finest farms within thirty miles of Richmond), containing about 900 acres, located between the R., F. and P. R. R. and the C. & O. R. R., a distance of about twenty miles from Richmond. This plantation we find especially adapted for the growing of Nursery stock, and where we began planting last spring on a very large scale, at which point our stock will be dug for shipment next fall. All of our plantings have proven highly satisfactory, and we can promise to deliver the finest grade of stock to be obtained anywhere.

While we do not aim to compete with the small concerns who only grow a limited stock of apples, peaches, &c., and who only cultivate a very small acreage, we do, however, guarantee to deliver only the very finest stock, first-class in every particular, and true to name.

All orders entrusted to us will in future, as in the past, have our careful personal attention.

Our facilities for growing, packing and shipping stock of all kinds known to first-class nurserymen cannot be excelled.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
RICHMOND, VA.

REMARKS.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock at least three things are indispensable : first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring, by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous, and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Be careful to choose such as you know to be suited to your section; or, as we have suggested heretofore, leave the selection to us. It is fair to presume that with the experience of more than twenty years, giving all our time and talent to the subject, our information must be at least equal to that of the average planter. Varieties are almost innumerable, and many of them either worthless or of little

value. Great injustice has been done by the compilation of long lists, which serve only to induce the orchardist to plant a large assortment, the greater number of which generally fail to give satisfaction. A few good varieties, ripening in succession throughout the season, is far preferable for all purposes. What the planter particularly needs is a sufficient number of those varieties which have been tried and proved themselves worthy of cultivation.

It is our determination to propagate and recommend only such as we confidently believe to be of superior quality.

A few words as to quality of stock may not be inappropriate. Some are induced by low prices to plant second or third-class trees, saying "your first-class stock costs more." Now this is as it should be. It costs more simply because it is worth more; worth more to the nurserymen, and worth *tenfold more* to the planter.

It is useless, yea absurd, to expect a nice, thrifty, productive tree, from a poor, weakly, stunted scion. Men deal not so in the animal kingdom; the best of the flock is always the choice of the well-informed breeder.

Let us insist upon it that you plant nothing but *strictly first-class* trees, which will always cost first-class prices.

THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary; but all soils can be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plough and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring, which should be done before the buds begin to *push*. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

PREPARING THE ROOTS.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which accidentally might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shrivelled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering-pot, and it will in nearly all cases bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING—IN THE BRANCHES.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the Nursery, after the earth is settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

MULCHING,

the value of which cannot be overestimated. It increases the fertility of the soil, protects the tree alike from drought and frost, and adds materially to the growth and vigor of young orchards. The trifling cost of material and labor, and the immense benefits derived, commend it to every one. Pine tags, straw, leaves, coarse manure, shavings, or tan bark may be used. Some of these may be procured by every one.

Remove the mulching from the stem of the tree during the winter, otherwise mice may harbor there and injure it.

We also advise to remove the mulching several times during the growing season and loosen up the soil about the trees.

CULTIVATING.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree-planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off, which will often happen if careless hands (or those

that are not) use long, single-trees. We use a single-tree eighteen inches, and always wrap the end and trace next to the row, and seldom ever bark a tree. The best tools are one-horse turn-plow (which every farmer or fruit-grower should have) and cultivator. We try to cultivate our Nursery after every rain from April to October. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring Summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, &c. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

PRUNING.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too-common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and, we may add, *every way better*. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of a branch to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the Spring; they never need any thinning-out of the branches. DWARF PEARS also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned *down* instead of *up*, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Our space is too limited to give instructions on pruning the grape. To those wishing information on this subject, as well as more detailed instruction in fruit-culture generally, we refer them to the works named below, which can be had of the principal booksellers:

FULLER'S GRAPE CULTURIST.

FULLER'S SMALL-FRUIT CULTURIST.

DOWNING'S FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST. By J. J. Thomas.

AMERICAN POMOLOGY. By Dr. John A. Warder.

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry.

QUINN'S PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

PEACH CULTURE AND DISEASES. By John Rutter.

APGAR'S TREES OF THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES.

FRUIT GROWERS FRIEND. By R. H. Haines.

HORTICULTURAL PAPERS.—We recommend SOUTHERN PLANTER, published at Richmond, Va.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorite time than Spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies, and the planter. Even when Fall planting is not desirable, by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may *be procured* in the Fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the Spring. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the Winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position: place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring, the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

TREATMENT OF TREES COMING TO HAND OUT OF SEASON.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, UN-OPENED, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is PERFECTLY THAWED, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the Fall for Spring planting, should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltering position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until Spring. If they should come to hand late in the Spring and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours or more, if very much wilted, after which it should be unpacked and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fulness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure a more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should

not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved, if young trees are selected to commence with.

THE GROWTH OF TREES.

As many persons are unacquainted with the varied growth of the different varieties of fruit trees, and are dissatisfied with the difference in appearance of their trees, we will briefly give a few examples, thereby hoping to avoid a most unpleasant difficulty sometimes taking place between the inexperienced purchaser and the nurseryman. For instance: were a customer to order a lot of Apple trees, naming amongst them American Summer Pearmain, Tetofsky, Albemarle Pippin, &c, he would get some of the finest varieties under culture, but the trees would be small; consequently, the nurseryman must suffer a severe lecture—and, next, his neighbors would be advised not to patronize that man, for his trees are too small. Should he order a lot of Summer Sweet Paradise, Summer Queen, Smoke-house, Winesap and Roxbury Russet, he would get large, rapid-growing trees, and choice fruit; but so crooked and twisted as again to displease the purchaser. But should he send for Bullock Pippin, Baltzley, Paradise, Baldwin, Horse, Yates, Dominie, &c., he would receive large, well-formed trees, which would please his eye and no doubt cause him to advise his neighbors to purchase there. Yet some of the fruit would be quite inferior to the other lists.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes, rows 8 to 16 feet apart	8 to 16 " in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1½ to 3½ by 3 to 4 feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an Apple orchard thirty feet apart is to plant Peaches in between. By the time the Apples require the ground, the Peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1745
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2725
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens for our orchards, while the new process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if Apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards— all "windfalls" and defective specimens—can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of Peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the Apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for Apples, the Peach tree may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

APPLES.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- American Summer**—*American Summer Pearmain*—Medium size, oblong; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red, flesh tender, juicy, and rich, sub-acid flavor, fine; tree a slow grower, but bears early and abundantly; continues in use for several weeks. One of the very best Apples. Last of July and August.
- Bough**—*Sweet Bough*—Large, roundish, sometimes conical; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor; tree moderately vigorous and very productive; the best sweet Apple of its season. July.
- Benoni**—Medium size, round deep red; flesh yellow, tender; sub-acid; an excellent Apple. July.
- Carolina June**—*Carolina Red June*—An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine grained; juicy, sub-acid. June and July.
- Early Harvest**—Rather large, round, yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a moderate grower and very productive; taking all its qualities into consideration, it has no superior among early apples. June and July.
- Early Ripe**—This fine Apple, coming as it does, immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance, and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, fine for the table or cooking. First of July.
- Gravenstein**—Large, roundish, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, very rich; sub-acid, high flavor; productive, handsome, and excellent; fine in all localities. August.
- Golden Sweeting**—Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. One of the best sweet Apples. Very popular variety. August.
- Horse**—Large yellow; flesh coarse; sub-acid; tree vigorous; fine for cooking and for market; very popular South. August.
- Johnathan of Eastern N. C.**—Large, white, sub-acid; very popular. September.
- Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush, on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head, and bears large crops. August to October.
- Oldenberg**—A Russian variety of very handsome appearance and great value, tree very hardy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, golden yellow, nearly covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant; valuable for the market. August.
- Red Astrachan**—Rather large, approaching conical; covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich, acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, and the vigor of the tree and its excellent culinary qualities, it is worthy of general cultivation. July.
- Red Bietigheimer**—A very large and beautiful Apple of German origin. Cream-colored, shaded with light red to purple crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a strong grower, with large, luxuriant foliage, and a regular heavy bearer. One of the largest, handsomest, and best of all Apples, and succeeds everywhere. August and September.
- Yellow Transparent**—Of Russian Origin, and, like all the Russian Apples, of iron-clad hardness. It ripens fully ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Size, medium; light, transparent lemon yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting, juicy, and of excellent quality, and, for an early Apple, an exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree a free, upright grower, prolific, and a remarkably early bearer.

Summer Rambo of Pennsylvania—Large to very large; round, somewhat flattened; yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh tender and rich, with a mild sub-acid flavor. August and September.

South Carolina Summer (A seedling of Buff)—Size medium to large; color bright red; flesh white, firm, and crisp; very juicy, rich. The apple is high colored and bright as if varnished, and we know of no other variety as showy at the same season. It ripens where it originated, in Spartanburg Co., S. C., from the 15th of June to the middle of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander—A very showy Russian variety; tree vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit very large, regularly formed, conical; skin greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shaded side, but orange, brilliantly streaked and marked with a bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor; good. September to December.

Bonum—Medium, oblate, color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking fine grained; flavor rich, sub-acid, first quality for desert; a most excellent Apple; originated in North Carolina. Deserves more general attention. September to December.

Baltzley—Large, oblate; skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a good flavor: tree an early and good bearer; a first-rate cooking Apple; deserves a place in every orchard. October.

Babbitt—*Western Baldwin*—It is claimed to be "the coming Apple." Originated in Tazewell county, Ill.; a seedling of "Baldwin," and promises to equal its parent. Fruit larger than the Baldwin, shape very similar, but with more red; especially valuable for market and cooking. Season first of October to April.

Bismarck—Tree of short, stocky growth, thick healthy foliage. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid; entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old.

Buckingham, or Winter Queen—Large to very large; greenish yellow, mixed and striped with crimson or purplish red; flesh yellowish, breaking tender; juicy, mild, sprightly, sub-acid, a handsome healthy tree, comes in bearing very early, and very productive. This Apple is cultivated over a great portion of the Southern and Western States, and is everywhere very profitable and popular, succeeding in almost every locality. We consider it one of the most valuable sorts. October to January.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish oblong; yellow, rich and excellent; tree vigorous and a fine bearer; esteemed everywhere; in the Valley of Virginia it is very popular as an early winter Apple. September to December.

Fall Cheese—Virginia Apple, very popular; size large; color green; beautifully striped with red; flesh white; sub-acid flavor, and rich aroma; tree a vigorous grower and very productive. September to December.

Fallwater—Large, greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; slightly conical; juicy, sub-acid; vigorous grower and very productive; worthy of general culture. November to February.

Kentucky Red—Fruit above medium to large, conical, regular, light red; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained, juicy, very sweet, rich, slightly perfumed. October to January.

Rebel—We unhesitatingly claim this to be the prettiest Apple that grows, and in quality it does not fall a particle below its beauty. Large size, round, bright, clear red, on yellow ground; covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white; rich, with an agreeable mingling of the saccharine and acid. Origin, Rappahannock county, Virginia. October to February.

Smith's Cider—Rather large; greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and profitable market variety. October to February.

Smokehouse—Fruit large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp, and rich, with a fine, aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

Wine Apple—*English Redstreak, Hays' Winter*—A valuable late autumn or early winter Apple; fruit large, skin yellow, more or less covered with mixed and broken stripes of red, splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, firm, juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid, rich; quality good. October to December.

Wealthy—From Minnesota; fruit medium, oblate; whitish-yellow ground, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, lively, vinous sub-acid. We have fruited this variety for the past five years, and we consider it one of the best for market and home use; bears young and abundantly. September.

Wood's Favorite—Originated with Mr. C. B. Wood, Rappahannock county, Va. Similar to Maiden's Blush, which it is supposed to be a seedling of, only later. Fruit above medium to large; beautiful orange yellow, with brilliant red blush; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid. September to January.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Albemarle Pippin—Perhaps no Apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price; yet others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region, and in many parts of the Valley of Virginia, though in poor, cold soils it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where it does well, we would still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round lop-sided, ribbed, and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; trees slow growers in the nursery; does not succeed so well below the Piedmont country. January to April.

Ben Davis—Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer, fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midwinter or later.

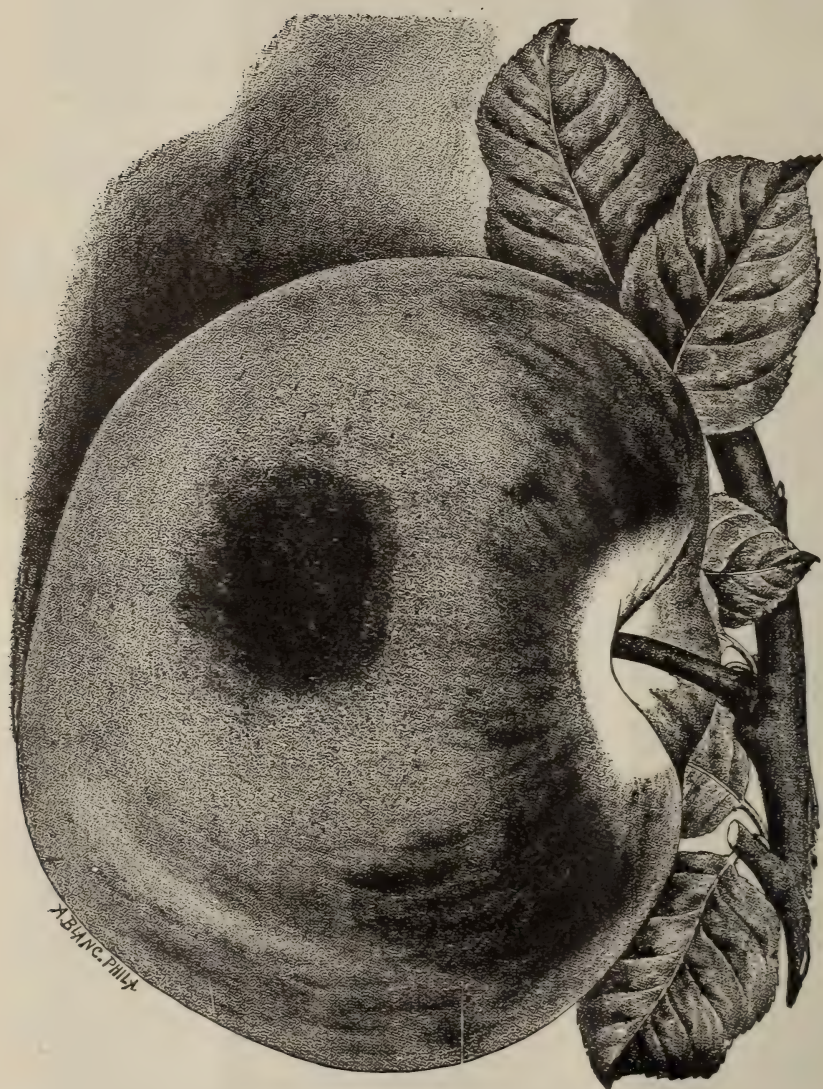
Berry Red—It is supposed to be a chance seedling, found growing on the premises of Mr. John Berry, of Meadow Creek, in Whitley county, Ky. The parent tree has borne annual crops of fruit for nearly eighty years. Large to very large; color dark-bright shining red; form oblate; flesh cream color; quality good; flavor excellent, and retained through its long keeping season; sub-acid, rich, juicy. As a market variety and a long keeper it is second to none.

Bentley's Sweet—Supposed origin, Virginia; fruit medium, roundish, flattened at ends, sometimes slightly oblique and sometimes sides unequal; pale, yellowish green, shaded with pale red, and moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh fine, whitish, compact; sweet, somewhat honeyed flavor, tree moderately vigorous, hardy, good bearer and keeper; very good. January to May.

Cannon Pearmain—Medium size, round, oblong or ovate, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, firm; flavor mild, sub-acid; a good bearer, and valuable for marketing; deserves extensive planting in the South. January till April.

Delaware Red Winter—Color a beautiful red; medium in size; sub-acid and juicy; keeps till June or later; tree vigorous and a good bearer; productive and a good keeper.

The Dickinson Apple—Josiah Hoopes, Ex-President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association; describes it as follows: This promising variety originated in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., some twenty years ago, and was grown from the seed of the well-known "Bellefleur." The original tree is not in a remarkably favorable position, nor has it received any especial treatment to induce fruitfulness or fair specimens, yet the result has been



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, or PARAGON.

exceptionally good. It is a rather straggling grower. It has never missed producing a crop of fruit since arriving at bearing age, and has generally yielded above the average in quantity, thus entitling it to be termed a regular and abundant bearer. The fruit may be described thus: Large to very large, ovate inclining to conical; covered with faint streaks or marblings of red, deepening on the sunny side to dark red, flavor mild, sub-acid, abounding in juice, especially pleasant and agreeable; quality very good to best. Season January and February.

Grimes' Golden—Medium, rich golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; good grower and early bearer; very popular in West Virginia. November to March.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, very hardy; an early, annual and prolific bearer; color bright red on yellow ground; large; flesh white, fine grained mild sub-acid. Close kin to Ben Davis; same season.

Ivanhoe—Medium to large, well proportioned; color a light golden yellow, when mellow; flesh tender; flavor excellent, crisp and juicy. The tree is vigorous, bears very young—often at two years of age—and bears abundantly every year. Fruit hangs on the tree until Christmas or after.

Johnson's Fine Winter or York Imperial—Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow; nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this Apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any in the Catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. February to April.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. It is very popular in the West and grown largely. November to April.

Justice—This Apple, introduced by us, originated in Wayne county, W. Va., where it is prized as one of the best. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with heavy blush on sunny side, rather thick, smooth surface. It has a delicious flavor, sub-acid, and is known to keep until the following July. Specimens of same have weighed as high as twenty-six ounces.

Kinnard's Choice—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin yellow, and covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, rich, juicy, almost aromatic; most excellent. No apple grown is of better quality. Tree vigorous and bears young; is thought to be a seedling of Winesap and is worthy of such parentage.

Longfield—One of the best of the new Russian Apples. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, with a rich, sprightly sub-acid flavor. December to April.

Lady Apple—A beautiful, small, dessert fruit; pale yellow, with brilliant red cheek; crisp, juicy, and pleasant, a great bearer and always commands a high price. November to May.

Limber Twig—An old Southern Apple; medium size, dull red color; sub-acid and rich flavor; good grower, bearer and keeper. January to April.

Lankford's Seedling—Origin Kent county, Md.; tree hardy and a good bearer. bearing annual crops; fruit of large size, striped; quality excellent; keeps till April.

Mammoth Black Twig, or Paragon—*or Arkansas, of Arkansas*—Tree very vigorous, hardy, and productive; roots much stronger than Winesap; has larger leaves and twigs a shade darker; fruit about the same color as Winesap but larger; flavor fully equal to Winesap; believed to be a better keeper.

Mason's Stranger—Originated in Greenville county, Virginia. Medium size; color yellow, with russet dots on one side, flesh white, juicy and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty and a good bearer. We recommend this as one of the best. January to March.

Morgan's Christmas—Our attention was brought to this promising Apple January, 1888, by Prof. Adin L. Rucker, of Rutherfordton, N. C., who sent us specimens at that time, and we made arrangements with the owner for the right to propagate it. Prof. Rucker describes it as follows: "Medium to large, is somewhat flattened at the ends; color rather peculiar, at the stem being dark red or black, which fades to yellow below the centre to blossom end; but its

crowning excellence is its flavor. I have never eaten any other Apple to equal it in its season." December to March.

Nansemond Beauty—From Nansemond county, Va.; said to excel the Winesap in beauty, size and keeping: its uniform size and handsome appearance render it a desirable sort for marketing. The fruit is large, uniform, of a beautiful crimson red, somewhat shaded with yellow; flesh quite white, crisp, tender, juicy. Since its first introduction this variety has been steadily growing in favor, and from many sections we are now receiving favorable reports as to its value. December.

Nickajack—This Apple is very widely disseminated in the Southern States. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately tender and juicy, sub-acid; quality only good. November to March.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly, and very good; productive; an excellent Apple; well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Pewaukee—Familiarly known in the West as an iron-clad. Originated in Wisconsin from the seed of Duchess of Oldenburg, one of our finest Russian varieties. The tree is strong and vigorous, a good grower, an annual bearer, standing the severest winters of the Northwest without injury; fruit large, roundish, oblate, skin bright yellow, striped, and mottled with light and dark red over most of the surface, covered with a thin grayish bloom; flesh white, a little coarse, but breaking and tender, juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; good; core small. January to May.

Roberson—Size large, roundish, slightly oblong—as large as the Albemarle Pippin; color rich yellow, covered with red, and shaded with deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, and well flavored; slightly sub-acid, tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer; season from January 1st to June; origin, Patrick county, Virginia.

Roxbury Russet—Rather above medium size, roundish, oblate, remotely conical; skin covered with russet; flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. November to January.

Romanite, or Carthouse—Medium size, roundish, oblong, striped, and shaded with deep red on greenish-yellow ground; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring; valuable for the South; an early and profuse bearer and a good keeper. January to May.

Royal Limbertwig—Very large, pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; flesh juicy, rich, and very good; tree a thrifty grower and bears well. December to March.

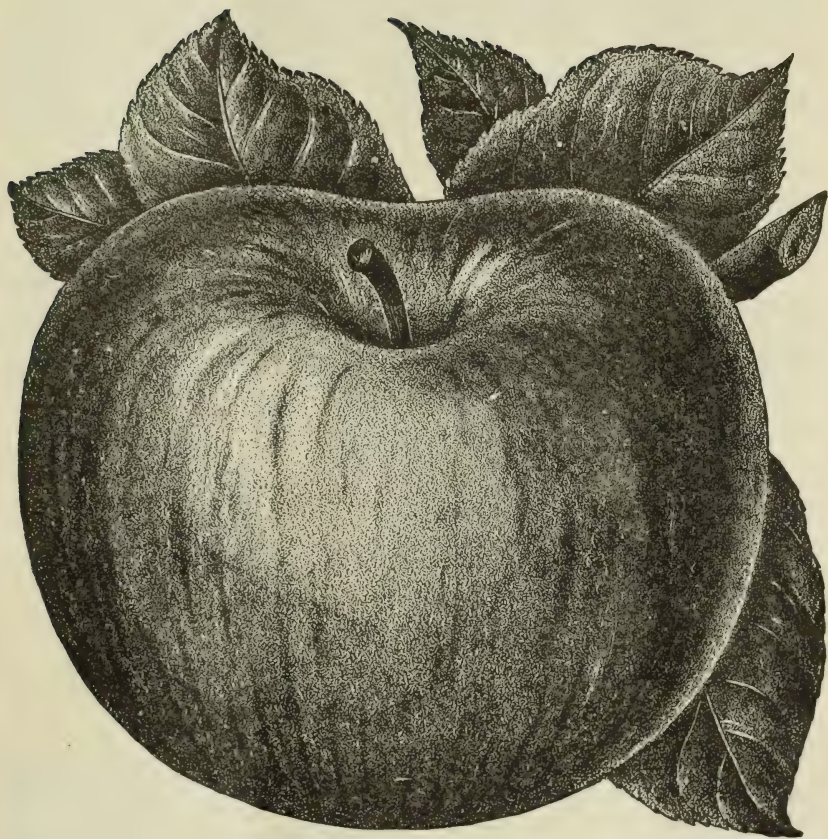
Rawle's Genet—Tree moderately vigorous, putting forth its leaves and blossoms much later than other varieties in the spring, consequently avoiding injury by late frosts; it is therefore particularly valuable for the South and Southwest. Fruit medium; color pale red. January to April.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, striped, and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking coarse grained, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. Very popular in West Virginia. November to January.

Shockley—From Jackson county, Ga. Fruit medium size, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet; tree erect, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early and is exceedingly productive. This is probably the most reliable and valuable winter variety for the South, and is there justly very popular. Valuable in Eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. Keeps till May or June.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., says: It is one of the finest apples under cultivation, so much superior to its parent—the old Winesap—in size, flavor, color, and keeping qualities, as to completely crowd it out where both are known. It originated with Dr. Stayman, of Kansas, and was in bearing with me ten years ago. Its merits were so pronounced from the first as to warrant strong commendation. From my oldest trees specimens



STAYMAN'S WINESAP.

have been exhibited at county fairs and horticultural meetings, and sent to many pomologists and many prominent growers. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size; bright red color, great productiveness and *best quality* to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Truly it is a great apple.

Sutton's Beauty—Origin Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a *free* grower and productive; a valuable new apple. January and February.

Virginia Beauty—Very popular in Southwest Virginia, where it has been grown for the past thirty years or more. Medium to large; very dark red; sub-acid. Very valuable on account of its fine keeping qualities. We have been growing this variety for twenty-five years for the Southwest Virginia trade, but think it should be planted more freely in other sections. November to March.

Winesap—Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red; with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side, flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. November to March.

Walbridge, or Edgar Red Streak—Medium, oblate; pale yellow shaded with red; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, mild sub-acid; tree hardy and vigorous. November to February.

Wolf River—An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardness; very large and handsome; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; a good bearer and a long keeper.

White Pippin—Fruit large, greenish white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with rich sub-acid flavor. January to March.

Yates—A Georgia variety of small size, dark red, and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES WE GROW IN LIMITED NUMBER.

Abram,	Northern Spy,	Jersey Sweet,
A. G. Russett,	Peck's Pleasant,	Jeffries,
Arkansas,	Early Strawberry,	King,
Baldwin,	Rambo,	Ladies' Sweet,
Belleflower,	Summer Rose,	May,
Missouri Pippin,	Summer Queen,	Milam.

CRAB APPLES.

The Crab Apple is valuable for preserving, jellies, cooking and cider, and some varieties are also desirable for table use. They are often planted for ornamental trees, being covered in spring with lovely fragrant blossoms, while in the summer and fall the fruit makes a handsome appearance on the tree. They will flourish in almost any soil and climate, come into bearing very early, and are very productive. We give below the most valuable sorts.

Bechtel's Double Rose-colored Crab Apple—This is a true American Crab Apple, producing quantities of fine, very fragrant, full double flowers, closely resembling roses. It is one of the rarest, most truly meritorious novelties ever introduced. Its beauty and worth are recognized by the most noted and reliable horticulturists in the country, and those who plant it on our recommendation will be thankful for the hint.

Hyslop Crab—Fruit large for its class; produced in clusters; dark, rich red, covered with a thick, blue bloom; good for culinary uses and for cider.

Transcendent Crab—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich, crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit. Tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Whitney (No. 20)—Large, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree very hardy, vigorous and very productive. August.

Yellow Siberian Crab—Resembles the Red Crab except in color, which is of a fine rich yellow. This is equally good for preserving, and, considering the beautiful habit of the tree, the rich, showy bloom, together with its attractive appearance when covered with fruit, we think it highly deserving of a place amongst the ornamentals.

SELECT PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from July until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the Grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor, and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit; inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower there will always come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf—the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards; the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards, and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

EARLY VARIETIES.

- Bartlett**—Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August.
- Boykin's June**—Below medium size, yellow with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh white, sweet, not of high flavor, but its earliness and handsome appearance make it a desirable market variety; originated in Isle of Wight county, of this State. Season first to middle of July.
- Clapp's Favorite**—A first-rate early variety, which is rapidly growing into favor; resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier; one of the best native sorts; fruit large; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun; flesh yellowish white, juicy and melting, of very good quality. Last of July.
- Comet, or Lawson**—This Pear is now attracting a good deal of attention, and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit above medium size and of most beautiful crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant, though not of best quality. Ripens early in July.
- Early Harvest**—This remarkable Pear is one that deserves to be universally planted. Tree is a very thrifty grower and good bearer; the very earliest of the large pears; a month earlier than Clapp's or Bartlett. On account of its large size, early ripening and handsome appearance, it sells freely at highest market price, though quality not first class. In the orchard and nursery the trees have been free from blight. (See cut.)
- Koonce**—Tree a vigorous grower and a heavy and annual bearer. One of the earliest pears of any size. We have not fruited it, but it comes highly recommended from Southern Illinois. From sample received we do not class it as first quality, but its size and handsome appearance will make it sell as an early market Pear.
- Le Conte**—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; tree of a remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight; commences to bear early and is extremely prolific; fruit ships well and has been sold in the Boston and New York markets at very high prices; quality variable. Probably no new variety of fruit has ever attracted as much attention in the South as this. Ripens a few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.
- Margaret**—*Petite Marguerite*—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheeks, and covered with greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf; worthy of special attention. August.
- Manning's Elizabeth**—Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very melting, sweet and sprightly; tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert Pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium size; yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with a sweet, mild, and fine flavor; first-rate in its best state, but soon loses its flavor when mature; productive. July.
- Summer Doyenne**—*Doyenne d'Ete*—Small; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a pleasant, sweet flavor, tree a good grower and productive; one of the best very early Pears. First to middle of July.
- Wilder**—Disseminated by C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., and described as one of the earliest to ripen, about with Doyenne d'Ete and Alexander Peach. Not fruited South at this date. The following good points are claimed for it: Earliness, superior quality, does not rot at the core, handsome appearance and vigor of the tree.



SUMMER AND AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Angouleme—*Duchess d'Angouleme*—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked, and spotted with russet; flesh white buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the Quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. September to November.

Anjou—*Beurre d'Anjou*—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the Quince; should be in every orchard. September to November.

Bessemianka—The new hardy Pear for extreme cold Northwestern States. Grown and fruited in Vermont with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero. A favorite. The fruit is medium in size, perfect pear-shaped, and nearly or quite seedless; flesh tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, almost buttery and very satisfactory for dessert use. The tree is a rapid, upright grower with bright green foliage always free from rust or mildew. Season, September.

Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, says: "I have been trying for twenty-three years everything called hardy among the older varieties of European and American pears (including all the Maine and Western Vermont seedlings) with very little success, losing all of them in the two severe winters which left the Bessemianka unscathed."

Brignais—*Beurre de Brignais*—*Des Nonnes*—This very excellent Pear is of medium size, smooth, greenish, with numerous gray dots; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, melting, and delicious; an early and abundant bearer. August and September.

Brandywine—Rather above medium size; dull, yellowish green, dotted and sprinkled with russet, and a slight red cheek on the exposed side; flesh white, juicy, melting, sugary and vinous, somewhat aromatic; uniformly productive. August.

Buffum—Medium size; yellow, with a broad reddish-brown cheek, somewhat russeted; flesh white, buttery, sweet, and of excellent flavor; valuable for its fair fruit and fine bearing qualities. September and October.

Belle Lucrative—Above medium size; yellowish green; melting and fine; a good grower and bearer; does well on the Quince; one of the very best Pears, and should be in every collection. August and September.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; yellow, shaded with crimson; buttery and juicy, with a vinous flavor; a splendid large variety; will not succeed on the Quince. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large; skin pale yellow, but mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, not fine grained, but juicy, melting, saccharine, and rich. In good soils and open situations the Flemish Beauty, when in perfection, is one of the most superb Pears; the tree is hardy and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most Pears and ripened in the house; they are then always fine; otherwise often poor. September.

Frederick Clapp—Form nearly round; size above medium; skin thin, smooth, and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy, and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich, and aromatic; quality very good to best. September and October.

Garber's Hybrid—Tree an upright grower, with heavy dark-green, glittering foliage, which is nearly or quite free from blight; fruit as yellow as an orange, larger than Kieffer, better in quality and four weeks earlier. September. Origin Pennsylvania. Not fruited South.

Howell—Rather large; light waxen yellow, often with a finely shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather coarse and granular, with a rich, perfumed, aromatic flavor; a profuse bearer. August.

Japan Golden Russet—From Japan, and remarkable in many ways. The tree is a luxuriant grower, with an abundance of thick, tough, leathery foliage, enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. Fruited with us

this year in Nursery row—(two-year old trees). We do not consider it of much value. It is an extremely early bearer, and bears enormously every year. Ripens in September.

Lincoln—A new Pear, originating near Lincoln, Illinois, unequalled for hardiness and productiveness. Fruit large, solid; golden yellow color, minute dots; remarkably juicy, sprightly, aromatic, and agreeable. Introduced by W. E. Jones & Son. Season, August and September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large; pale yellowish green, with a brownish cheek, flesh yellowish white, very juicy, buttery, melting, rich, faintly sub-acid; fine. This variety is scarcely of the highest quality, but is eminently valuable for its large, fair fruit, free growth, and great productiveness; succeeds admirably and grows with great vigor on the Quince stock, and should be worked on no other. September and October.

Rutter—Rather large; skin rough, greenish yellow, with some russet; flesh white, juicy, sweet, and slightly vinous; very good; bears early and abundantly. September and October.

Seckel—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored known, and we may add to this that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all Pear trees, forming a compact and symmetrical head, and bearing regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the middle of August to the middle of September.

Vermont Beauty—This most desirable of all dessert Pears is a hardy and vigorous grower, and almost entirely free from leaf blight; it nearly equals the delicious Seckel in quality, is much handsomer, very prolific, and a good keeper. In form the fruit is of full medium size, obovate, yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, best. September.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel, equally as good in flavor and quality, but far superior in size, color and beauty. It is an upright grower, abundant bearer, ripens a little later than Seckel. Originated in Oswego county, N. Y. Introduced by Smith, Powell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

WINTER VARIETIES.

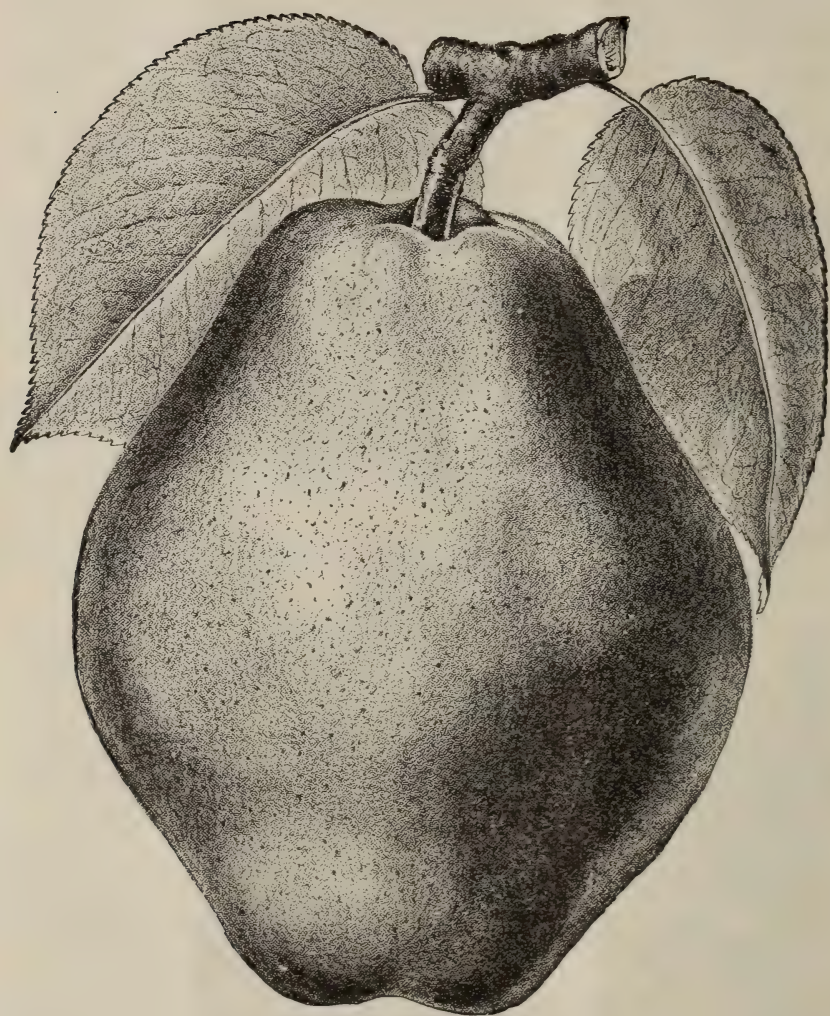
Bordeaux (*Duchesse de Bordeaux*)—Medium size; skin thick, green, changing to yellow, with russet lines and dots; flesh white, tender, and sweet; a valuable late sort in the South. December to February.

Dewey's Premium—It originated at Marietta, Ohio, and the introducer, who is a fruit grower well known in that section, claims that it is entirely blight-proof, hardy, and an annual bearer; a large, fine and showy fruit, of no value. November to January.

Kieffer—Originated near Philadelphia, and supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett; tree a very vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, of good quality; valuable for market or family use; succeeds best as a standard. As a late fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such general satisfaction and profitable returns, trees four years after planting in orchard yielding as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed amongst the early winter Pears; succeeds well on the Quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy, and productive. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless—Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. It is said to be seedless or nearly so. The original tree is said to be about sixty years old, an annual bearer and free from blight. The quality of the fruit is excellent. When ripe, color golden and flesh yellow. It is a winter variety and said to keep well until March. Has not been fruited by us as yet.



KEIFFER.

President Drouard—This very promising variety was introduced by us from France some years ago, and our experience with it so far leads us to believe that it will prove to be the most valuable winter Pear for this section; fruit large, often very large, handsome, and of very good quality; tree hardy and vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. October to January.

To aid the inexperienced in making their selections, we have carefully prepared the following lists—one for cultivation as Standards on Pear Stocks; the other to be grown as Dwarfs on the Quince root. In both lists the varieties are put down about in their order of ripening. When one variety is found in both the Standard and Dwarf lists it is understood that they do well either as Standard or Dwarf.

STANDARDS.

Summer Doyenne,	Early Harvest,	Brignais,
Osband's Summer,	Le Conte,	Buffum,
Manning's Elizabeth,	Howell,	Garber,
Clapp's Favorite,	Belle Lucrative,	Kieffer,
Bartlett,	Seckel,	Lawrence,
Vermont Beauty,	Flemish Beauty,	President Drouard,
	Rutter.	

In all lists, we advise that one-half to three-quarters of Bartlett and Kieffer be planted.

FOR DWARFS.

Summer Doyenne,	Brignais,	Rutter,
Osband's Summer,	Belle Lucrative,	Anjou.
Manning's Elizabeth,	Buffum,	Lawrence,
Howell,	Angouleme,	President Drouard,
	Louise Bonne.	

And in all lists we advise one-half Angouleme.

SELECT PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

We have the climate and opportunities to develop this fruit to the highest standard of excellence, and it should be a source of gratification to all that within the last few years so many valuable new varieties of merit have been introduced. Formerly, a fruit in season for but a short period; now, by the introduction of Amsden, Snead, &c., to our list of early varieties, and of Butler's Late, Bilyeu's Late, Levy's Late, &c., to our late varieties, a list is given of varieties ripening along from July to October and later.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for the peach, due to the development of the canning and evaporating interests, this fruit will no doubt continue to be exceedingly profitable to the orchardist who gives the business proper attention and has a suitable location for his orchard.

The grower in the Southern States who has transportation facilities to market his fruit in the Northern markets, we would advise to plant largely of the earliest varieties; they mature and can be marketed in New York before the fruit of Delaware and Maryland is ripe. In the New York market the early Southern Peaches

always command the highest prices. Those situated beyond the reach of convenient transportation should, after providing for their local markets, plant the best sorts for canning and evaporating purposes, as these have now become very important and profitable industries.

There is no fruit tree that makes so quick a return as the Peach. Give it reasonable attention, and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered; and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance, there now being many Peach growers in Delaware and Maryland who realize from ten to twenty thousand dollars from that crop in favorable seasons, and yet they do not have the advantage of the high prices that may be obtained by the Southern orchardist for his earlier crop, brought into the market before the competition that meets the Maryland and Delaware grower.

Our purpose is to grow the *best* trees—not the lowest-priced ones. Great care is necessary to preserve the health of the young tree before it is taken to the orchard. We, therefore, are careful to select the best seed, to use buds from healthy trees only, and we are confident that every tree will be true to name and just as represented by us. Fifteen or twenty sorts will give a succession through the season that would satisfy the most fastidious lover of this fruit, not only in a succession, but in a variety of sorts for all seasons.

Alexander—Fruit medium to large, bright color and of good quality; one of the favorite early market varieties.

Amelia—From South Carolina; very large and beautiful, white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of the best Peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; freestone. Last of July.

Albright's Winter—A new Peach; originated in Guilford county, N. C. It is of small size and handsome appearance; color white, changing to light orange, of fine quality, juicy, sweet and rich; clingstone; ripens late in October, and if properly stored will keep into December. Will probably not be valuable north of Virginia.

Amsden—*Amsden's June*—This variety originated on the farm of L. C. Amsden, near Carthage, Mo., fruiting for the first time in 1872. It first fruited at Richmond in 1877, ripening June 26th, or more than two weeks in advance of Hale's Early. Tree hardy, healthy and vigorous, and a great bearer; fruit full medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun, somewhat mottled in the shade; flesh greenish white, white at the stone, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, and very good; has proven quite profitable South for the early market. This fills the place of Alexander, Bowers' Early, Gov. Garland, Wilder, and several other sorts, all of which are very similar to it in appearance, time of ripening, and general characteristics.

Bilyeu's Late—Originated in Caroline county, Md.; a very large Peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.

Beatrice—*Early Beatrice*—Small to medium size; deep mottled red; flesh melting, juicy, vinous, and of good quality, tree exceedingly prolific, fruit often needs thinning to insure fair size; blooms late and frequently bears when other varieties are destroyed by frosts, valuable for the latitude of Virginia and southward; bears transportation well. Early in July.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; the fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. Ripe July 1st to 15th. [New.]

Bishop—Very large, crimson, white flesh; free; a valuable market sort; sure and prolific.

Bokara, No. 3—The hardiest yellow Peach yet brought to notice; of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent. hardier than any other kind.

Butler's Late—This magnificent new freestone Peach originated in the garden of J. T. Butler, Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. This promises to be a very valuable sort, owing to its combination of many valuable qualities, amongst which are very large size, great productiveness and very late ripening, coming in after Smock, when there is usually a dearth of peaches. September 15th to October 1st.

Carman—In this new, hardy rot-proof Peach, ripening at same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with a pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of Mountain Rose. The nurseryman who fails to propagate the Carman will soon learn his mistake. A big, early, yellow-skinned Peach of high quality, is sure to be in great demand. Don't miss the Carman!

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large, yellow Peach of good quality; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits; flesh very juicy, rich, slightly sub-acid, of good flavor; valuable as a market variety; freestone. First of August.

Crawford's Late—A superb fruit, of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow Peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Middle of August.

Christiana—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow Peach, ripening between Crawford's Late and Smock; its large size, handsome appearance, and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable Peach.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Chinese Free—*China Strain*—Large, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; free from rot, which makes it a very desirable market variety. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Chairs Choice—Originated in Anne Arundel county, Md; fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer; ripens just before Smock.

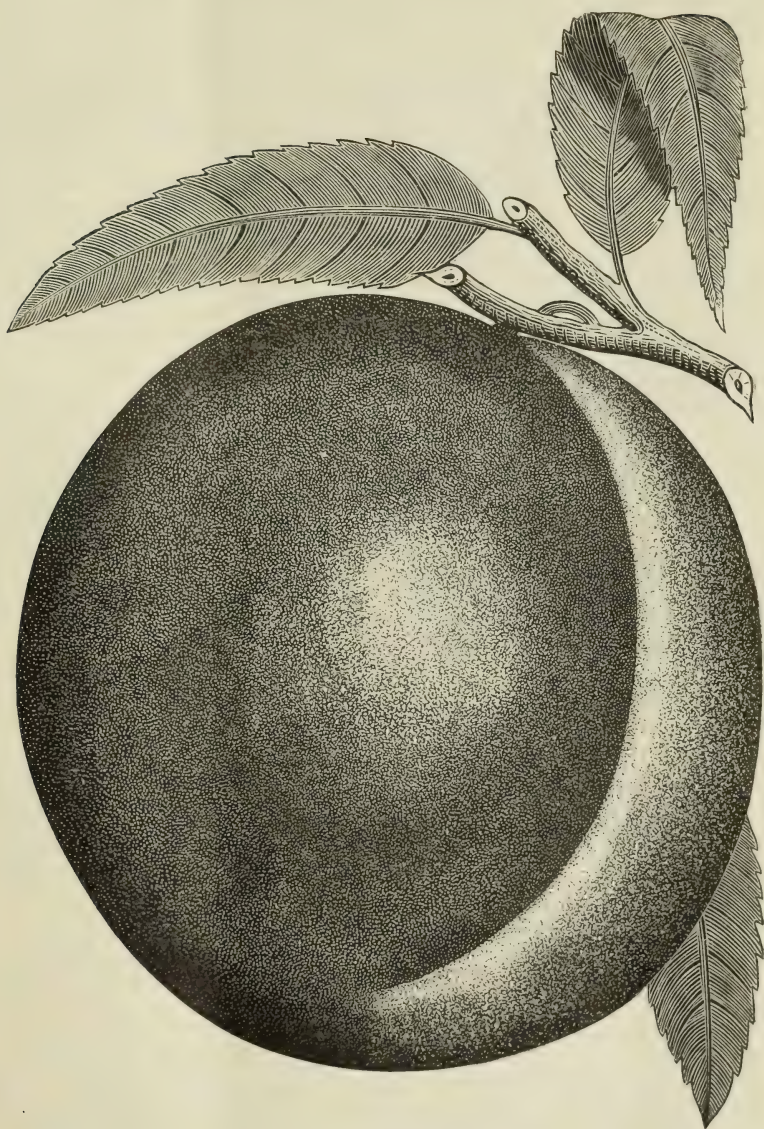
Caroline Beauty—This magnificent Peach originated in Caroline county, Virginia, and is a worthy competitor of the celebrated Heath Cling, being fully equal to it in flavor, much larger in size, and has proved to be a preserving fruit of the first order. It has a yellowish white skin, with firm white flesh; large, roundish in shape; juicy, sweet and delicious, clingstone, and ripens about September 10th.

Crosby—This new Peach, which originated in New England, is highly recommended on account of its hardiness and bearing qualities. Fruit roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end; color is bright yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. A freestone with a very small pit. Last of August. Ripening between Crawford's Early and Late.

Champion—It has been carefully tested for a series of years, and proves itself a remarkably early Peach. It bears full crops when all other varieties fail, proving itself one of the hardest Peaches known. It is also remarkable for size and good quality; skin is of rich, creamy white, with a red cheek, exceedingly handsome; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy; a perfect freestone; ripens with Early Rivers and will supersede that popular variety when once known.

Connecticut—A new early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the peach-growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, and high flavored; free. Ripens before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

- Connets Southern Early**—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford county, N. C. It has extra large fruit of a cream-white shade, having a beautiful blush next to the sun. It is one of the most delicately colored Peaches grown, and a clear freestone, with small seed. Of fine quality and borne in profusion early in July upon trees noted for their strength and vigor.
- Early Canada**—Originated in the Province of Ontario; medium size, good quality, and handsome appearance. One of the earliest varieties, and nearer freestone than most of the early sorts.
- Early Silver**—Large; melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent; ripens early in August. One of the best.
- Elberta**—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow Peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.
- Early Beauty**—A large yellow freestone of Texas origin, said to be nearly equal to Foster in size, beauty and quality. Ripens about with Troth's Early.
- Emma**—Fruit very large, skin golden yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine grain, firm, juicy, and highly flavored; tree luxuriant grower and quite prolific a perfect freestone; one of our most attractive and profitable market varieties. Ripe July 25th to August 5th.
- Family Favorite**—A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated in Texas; said to be "large, handsome, certain, and prolific; flesh white; valuable for shipping, canning, or drying." Freestone; ripening about with Crawford's Early.
- Foster**—A new, very large Peach, resembling Crawford's Early in appearance, but is larger and somewhat earlier; tree hardy and productive. First of August.
- Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality, and color. In Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.
- Gearys Hold-On**—Large, yellow Peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit large; pale lemon yellow; ripens a little later than Smock.
- Grand Admiral Cling**—Full medium size; skin white nearly covered with red; a very handsome and excellent Peach, and a good bearer. First of August.
- Globe**—An improvement upon Crawford's Late; vigorous and productive; fruit large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh firm, juicy, yellow. Second week in September.
- Golden Drop**—Large golden yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and very good. A promising variety. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.
- Greensboro**—Mr. J. Van Lindley, of North Carolina, says of this Peach: "While I was shipping Alexander, not one-third of which were ripe, I visited the original Greensboro tree. It certainly was a great surprise; the tree was loaded with fruit, colored beautifully with crimson, with yellowish cast; they were uniformly large, averaging more than double the size of Alexander. I was told that they had been ripening more than a week, and about every Peach on the tree was then ripe enough to ship, most of them getting soft. A Peach as large as common July Peaches, and beautifully colored; a freestone, ripening with Alexander. It was there before me in all its beauty, the greatest surprise I ever had; I could hardly realize it, seeing such a Peach at that season. The flesh was white, very juicy, and of excellent quality. I know of no Peach that will beat it."
- Health Cling**—This is, perhaps, the very best of the late clingstone Peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity and the long time it may be kept after taking from the tree, renders it a most valuable sort for market. Fruit very large; skin pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and menting exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September.



EMMA PEACH.

Hi Y's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; very hardy; a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit. September.

Hyne's Surprise—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles. Fruited with us this season—coming in just after Alexander. The best early Peach we have.

Holdderbaum—This Peach we know little about, as it has only been introduced since Spring of 1898, when we bought one dozen of the trees, from the introducer, and planted same in orchard. We give you his opinion as follows:

The champion of all Peaches, originated in the year 1880 from seed planted by Mr. Edward McDowell in his garden, in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, one of the highest and coldest points on the Alleghany Mountains, where the mercury often drops to 26 and 28 degrees below zero.

The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality, and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh a light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the centre, and of most exquisite flavor. August 1st

Jackson, or Red July—Origin Richmond, Virginia. One of the largest early freestones; skin a beautiful rich red; flesh white, very juicy, and separating entirely from the seed. Ripens after Alexander.

Jaques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; highly esteemed where known; of excellent quality. Last of August.

Lady Ingold—A large, handsome, yellow freestone, ripening immediately after Hale's Early, resembles Crawford's Early in size and appearance; quality very good; promises to be a valuable acquisition.

Large Early York—Is rather large and a beautiful Peach, well worthy a place in every good collection. The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor, a very valuable sort. Twenty-fifth of July.

Large Red Rareripe—A most excellent Peach, ripening early in August. Fruit large; skin greenish white, dotted, and with a beautiful, rich, red cheek: flesh white, red at the stone melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. We consider it one of our best.

Lemon Cling—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor; fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

Lemon Free—This magnificent yellow Peach originated in Summit county, Ohio, and has proved itself to be harder than any other good Peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; ripens after late Crawford; is immensely productive, and will surely become a leading orchard variety.

Levy's Late—Heurietta—A new, late clingstone, which originated in the garden of W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow; a shade of rich, brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half-melting, sweet; very good and a valuable variety. First to last of September.

Lorentz—(Per.) New—Its introducer says of it: "We have never known it to fail a crop in the most adverse seasons, and we believe it to be as nearly frost-proof as any variety yet introduced. It bears crops when others fail entirely. Fruit is unusually large and of a superior flavor, especially so for one so late in the season. It is a freestone, yellow fleshed, and its handsome appearance has been a surprise to all who have seen it. It bears enormously, one foot of wood cut for photographing having as many as twenty-five Peaches on it, and frequently requiring thinning from overproduction. We feel confident that this is the best late Peach ever introduced, and this belief will be shared by those who grow it; does not crack, is very firm; keeps well, and is a fine shipper.

- Mathews's Beauty**—A large, yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.
- Millhiser**—The parent tree was grown by M. Millhiser, Richmond, Virginia; a large freestone Peach, ripening about October 1st, and very fine, but it has not been satisfactory on our grounds.
- Muir**—A California Peach, yellowish flesh, and considered a very valuable canning sort.
- Mountain Rose**—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet, separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early.
- Oldmixon Freestone**—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent, indispensable. Middle of August.
- Oldmixon Clingstone**—Large, yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstone Peaches. Middle of August.
- Picquet's Late**—This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent in Maryland and Virginia, and has proven a very excellent and profitable sort; fruit large and handsome; skin yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities. Ripens about with Smock.
- Pendleton**—A very large, rich, yellow Peach, double the size of the Heath Cling, and maturing from fifteen to twenty-five days later; unequalled in size, quality and flavor. For both canning and table use it equals the best of the September clingstones. Color rich deep yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a delicious flavor. Ripens at Richmond, Virginia, last of September. Origin, Richmond, Virginia.
- Rivers**—*Early Rivers*—One of Rivers's seedlings, introduced from England; large, color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. Ripens ten days later than Early Beatrice. The best Peach of its season.
- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A famous, old, well known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone; juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive; freestone. Middle of August.
- Reeves's Favorite**—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. One of the largest and handsomest Peaches; should be in every orchard. First of September.
- Susquehanna**—A very handsome and valuable Peach; originated on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known; fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring twelve inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich, vinous flavor; the best of all the yellow-fleshed Peaches; freestone; a moderate bearer. Twenty-fifth of August.
- Salway**—A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin: handsomely mottled; with a brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with the orchardists. Ripens after Smock Free.
- Smock Free**—Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; very productive; not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. In the Delaware and Maryland Peach-growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in Eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.
- Snow's Orange**—Large, yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

- Stump the World**—Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties. Middle of August.
- Snead, or Peebles**—The earliest Peach grown; medium to large; straw color, with red cheek; ripens eight days before Alexander and Amsden; has matured its fruit where the above two varieties have rotted on the same soil. Very hardy and seldom fails.
- Tennessee Everbearing Peach**—W. T. Nichols, of Obion County, says of this variety: "The parent tree is said to have produced its first crop about 1888. The tree ripens fruit continuously from about August 1st to October 1st. The best specimens on the parent tree at twelve years old measured twelve inches in circumference. Skin creamy white, with a deep blush in the sun; clingstone." A variety that will bear on one tree fruit for two months, having during all that time ripe fruit to be gathered, is one that every lover of fruit will desire on account of its novelty.
- Triumph**—This new Peach bids fair to be the greatest acquisition yet introduced. A yellow Peach, ripening so early, and a freestone, is a wonder of the age. Mr. J. D. Husted, of Spaulding county, Ga., the originator, describes it as follows: "Very attractive in appearance; flesh yellow; seed small; has been sent through the mails to different parts of the United States, arriving in good order. Testimonials from ten of the largest Peach growers scattered in Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut and Michigan pronounce it a "bonanza."
- Thurber**—Large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free.
- Troth's Early**—A very early and excellent Peach of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Middle of July.
- Wheatland**—An extensive fruit grower says: "It is the largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season—filling a gap just before Crawford's Late, which it excels. Though crowded on the tree the fruit was all large." This is surely high praise, and we hope that on further trial it will be found still worthy of it.
- Waterloo**—A seedling; originated in Waterloo, N. Y.; size medium to large—good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces; form round, with a deep suture on one side; color pale, whitish green in the shade—marbled red, deepening into dark, purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres considerably to the stone, like Hale's Amsden, &c. Ripens with Amsden.
- Wonderful**—Originated in New Jersey, and described by the introducer; size large to very large, best specimens from crowded trees measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; smooth, almost globular; very regular and uniform in size and shape; color rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, high flavored, firm; very free; ripening in October.
- Yellow St. John**—*Flater's St. John*—A large, roundish, yellow freestone, ripening a little before Troth's Early; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and high flavored.

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but it only bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or where there is considerable clay; it will bloom and set a fine crop in a sandy soil, but in such soils it generally falls a prey to the curculio, and drops prematurely. There are, however, some varieties that succeed very well in such situations.

The *curculio*, a small, brown insect, commences its depredations on this fruit as soon as it has attained the size of a pea, and continues its course of destruction

until the crop is matured. It makes a small, crescent-shaped incision in the fruit, and lays its egg in the opening; the egg hatches into a worm, which feeds upon the fruit, causing it to fall prematurely. The only preventive that is known to succeed with any degree of certainty is to place a white sheet under the tree early in the morning, when cool, and by jarring the tree suddenly the insect falls upon the cloth, and, being stiff, can easily be caught. By commencing this as soon as the fruit is formed, and continuing it daily for about three weeks, you may be able to save a good crop.

Exemption may not be secured from black fungus or knot, but if branches affected are carefully removed and burned, and the wounds, caused by removal of branches, be well saturated with kerosene oil and the trees are given careful cultivation, the injury to the trees will not be great.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE VARIETIES.

Coe's Golden Drop—One of the largest, most beautiful and valuable of late Plums; light yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone; productive. Last of August.

French Damson—A variety said to be better than *Shropshire*; has not fruited with us; purple.

Golden Beauty—Round, about the size of Wild Goose; rich golden yellow; nearly free; very productive. We consider it of very little value. Last of August, first of September.

German Prune—A valuable Plum of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long and oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

General Hand—Very large; skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow; moderately juicy, sweet and good; tree grows vigorously and is very productive; separates from the stone. August.

Green Gage—Small, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich. August

Lombard—Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant; one of the hardiest, most productive and valuable Plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.

Prince Englebert—Large; oblong, oval; skin very deep purple, sprinkled with brown dots and covered with a deep-blue bloom; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; from Belgium; tree very vigorous; one of the best. July.

Prince's Imperial Gage—Rather large; greenish yellow; flesh greenish, juicy, rich and delicious, sometimes adhering to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive. August.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich sugary and melting; parts freely from the stone. The great hardiness and productiveness, joined to its rich, sugary flavor, make this a favorite sort. First of July.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.

Shropshire Damson—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

Spanlding—A fine grower, with large, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green; flesh firm, sweet and sprightly; said to be curculio proof. Middle to last of August.



FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Shipper's Pride—Large, round, purple; very firm; excellent quality; a strong upright grower and regular bearer; very productive.

Wild Goose—Medium size; oblong, bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet and of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the Middle States. July.

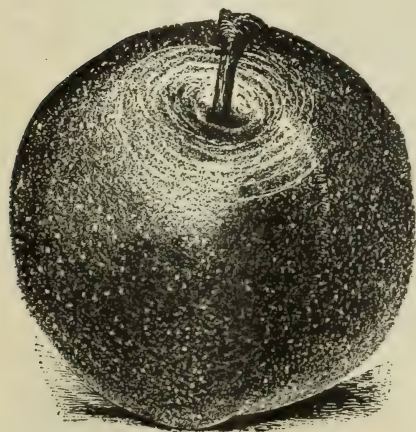
Washington—Very large; skin yellowish green, often with a pale red blush; flesh yellowish, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating freely from the stone. August.

Yellow Egg—A very popular fruit on account of its very large size and splendid appearance; its slight acidity renders it valuable for preserving; skin yellowish covered with a white bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; rather acid until it becomes very ripe. Last of July.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This class of fruit is attracting the attention of all fruit growers, and is remarkable for its beauty, size, productiveness and early bearing. The trees often bear at two years in the Nursery row, and we think this fruit will supersede the European varieties in this latitude and the South.

Abundance, or Botan—Too much cannot be said in praise of this remarkable new Plum. Not only is it a strong grower, making a handsome tree, as thrifty as a Kieffer Pear, which it excels in early and profuse bearing, but it is as near curculio proof as can be expected. Fruit large and showy; color amber, turning to a rich cherry color, with a white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. One of the best Plums for canning. July.



BURBANK.

Berckmans—True Sweet Botan, Sweet Botan, White-fleshed Botan; medium to large; broadly and obtusely conical; deep blood red if ripened in the sun; flesh very sweet, excellent in quality; cling or semi-cling; ripens with Abundance, or just ahead of it; one of the best.

Burbank—Fruit large, ranging from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with large and rather broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years old. Middle to the last of August.

Chabot—Yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub acid; quality very good; it bears very young and is very prolific; it is a strong grower; quality of fruit is excellent; very attractive in appearance.

Gold Plum—Fruit beautiful; a rich golden color, with deep red blush; good bearer and keeper; plant in dry, thin, or clay soils.

Kelsey's Japan—Large to very large, heart-shaped; rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a delicate bloom; flesh firm, melting, rich and juicy, and remarkably small pit. We do not recommend the same for this latitude or the North, as it is such an early bloomer, which makes it uncertain, although last season our crop was very heavy. We think it should only be planted South.

HALE. \$500 was paid for the control of the original tree. This is the latest and greatest production of Luther Burbank's genius, and presents some most unique and desirable special features.

The tree is the most vigorous in growth of all the Japan Plums; fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red; ripe in mid-September; its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all Plums in market.

Professor L. H. BAILEY, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in Cornell Bulletin, 106, January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of the Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling; very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japan Plums."

Kerr—New; fruit medium to large, generally very strongly conical, with a deep suture; color orange yellow, with creamy bloom; flesh juicy and sweet, good in quality; cling early.

Marn—Of medium size, slightly pointed; light red, flesh yellowish; juicy, sub-acid; nearly freestone; second quality, but showy; not desirable for the South, but in western States it is said to be harder in bud than any other Japanese Plum tested, and bore a crop when all other varieties were killed in bud.

Ogon—It is large, nearly round; of the brightest golden yellow; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry; ripens a little earlier than Abundance or Botan, and is the most free of all Plums, as there is not a particle of flesh that adheres to the stone when broken or cut open. It seldom, if ever, fails to produce a large crop of fruit. The tree is vigorous and entirely hardy.

Red June—New; fruit medium to large cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lopsided; deep vermilion red all over, with a handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly sub-acid to sweetish; of good, pleasant quality; cling to half cling; pit small, Tree vigorous and productive.

Satsuma Blood—A purple-fleshed Plum of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark-green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm, quality very good; pit very little larger than a cherry stone; fruits at two or three years of age.



RED JUNE.

Considered by some to be the most valuable of Japan Plums. With us the trees have bloomed too early, and the past season is the only one in which they have fruited, while Botan and Ogon have fruited three out of four years.

Simon's—*Prunus Simonii*—This variety is from China. Perfectly hardy and very productive, commencing to bear when two or three years from the bud. Fruit deep rich red color, somewhat flattened, and has a little of the appearance of a dark-red tomato, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor. We do not recommend this variety for market. The trees are very distinct, growing upright like a Lombardy poplar, and we have had several reports of the fruit last season from trees sent out, and the planters were very much pleased. Middle of August.

Willard—Another new Japan Plum, similar in color and appearance to the Abundance, but ripens a month earlier; earlier than Wild Goose and the European varieties. Mr. Willard says: "The only thing to recommend it is its earliness."

Wickson—New Cross-Breed Plum by Luther Burbank, which he sent out in the spring of 1895. Mr. Burbank says: "Among the many Japan plums which I have fruited this one so far stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities. The trees grow in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly-white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree.

A year ago I was convinced that this was perhaps the best of all Japan Plums, and have yet no reason to change that opinion, only more to admire the clean, sturdy, vigorous growth of the trees, the pleasing light-gray bark, the habit of ripening its wood to the very tip, its productiveness and rare beauty and keeping qualities of its fruit both size and quality of which have much improved since removing from the original hedgerow.



WICKSON (NATURAL SIZE).

Yellow Japan—Fruit large, nearly round;

skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality; tree vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves; not yet as well known as some of the others, but in our opinion likely soon to be more sought after than either Abundance or Burbank. It is named Yellow Japan, although a red Plum.

SELECT CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly, or

sandy nature, provided it be in good condition. In planting the Hearts and Bigarreus avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Bigarreau, or Grafflon—*Yellow Spanish*—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow, with a handsome, light-red cheek to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine, rich flavor. This variety, though not of the highest excellence, has become, from its great size, beauty and productiveness, a general favorite. June.

Black Tartarian—Fruit of the largest size, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, nearly destitute of acid, of very fine flavor. The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size, and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite. June.

Black Heart—Rather above medium size; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, sweet flavor; very productive. June.

Belle D'Orleans—A foreign variety; fruit of medium size; color whitish yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive; a valuable early Cherry. May.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber color, reddened in the sun, with peculiar pale spots or blotches; flesh very tender, melting and juicy, with a delicate, but sweet and excellent, flavor; very productive and valuable. Beginning of June.

Downer's Late Red—This valuable late Cherry was raised by Samuel Downer, Esq., an ardent cultivator, of Dorchester, near Boston. It is a very regular and great bearer, ripens about a week after Cherry season, and hangs for a considerable time on the tree; fruit of medium size, roundish, heart-shaped, inclining to oval; skin very smooth, of a soft but lively red, mottled with a little amber in the shade; stalk inserted with a light depression; fruit borne thickly in clusters; flesh tender, melting, with sweet and luscious flavor.

Elton—This is certainly one of the finest Cherries in all respects; its large size, early maturity, beautiful appearance, luscious flavor and productiveness render it universally esteemed; fruit large, pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; flesh firm, becoming tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; very productive. May and June.

Early Purple—An exceedingly early variety, ripening in May; fruit of medium size; color dark red, becoming purple at maturity; flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a rich and sweet flavor; indispensable as an early variety; productive.

Florence—This most excellent Cherry was brought from Florence, Italy, and has shown itself to be one of the largest and handsomest sorts here; fruit very large, amber yellow, marbled and mostly covered with bright red; flesh amber color, very firm; sweet, rich flavor; hangs long on the tree and will keep several days after gathering. Ripens in July.

Governor Wood—One of the best of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection; fruit large, skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive. June.

Knight's Early Black—Large, black; a very juicy, tender and excellent early kind; tree quite vigorous and a good bearer. Middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Is one of the best of the firm-fleshed Cherries; it is of the largest size, often measuring over an inch in diameter; well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted with deep red, and with a fine marbled, dark crimson cheek, flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor; profitable for marketing. June.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; deep brilliant red; flesh rather firm; juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor; a very desirable and profitable Cherry. Beginning in June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—This noble Cherry was introduced into England from Belgium by Mr. Rivers, and is by far the largest of all the Black Bigarreau Cherries. Fruit grows in clusters and is of large size, round and somewhat oblate; the skin is of a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. The stone is very small for the size of the fruit.

Windsor—The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer; the Cherries are obtuse heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black, the flesh quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor; ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

The Dukes and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their growth as the Hearts and Bigarreus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid or sub-acid fruit.

Dyehouse—In hardiness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid, rather rich; partakes of both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; it is very productive. We consider it superior to Early Richmond.

English Morello—Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, sub-acid, rich. July.

Early Richmond, or Kentish—Medium size, red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening last of May and hangs long on the tree.

Late Duke—Large; light red; flesh pale amber, sub-acid; desirable as a late Cherry; productive. Ripens gradually from the middle to the last of July.

May Duke—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort; ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.

Montmorency—A beautiful, large red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.

Olivet—A new French variety imported in 1875. It belongs to the Duke class and takes a place not occupied up to the present in the list of early Cherries. The Olivet Cherry is a large, globular, very shining, deep-red sort; the flesh is red, with a rose-colored juice; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acid flavor. It ripens in May, or early in June. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke tribes, and is, perhaps, the largest of that class.

Osthiem—*Russian*—Rather slender grower; very hardy; fruit of good size and quality, while the trees are very productive.

Reine Hortense—A French Cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid and delicious; tree vigorous and productive, one of the very best Cherries. Last of June.

Wragg—Supposed to hail from North Germany; a good grower and an immense bearer; quite late and a valuable Cherry.

SELECT APRICOTS.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early Peaches, and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the Peach and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

- Breda**—Small, round; dull orange in the sun; flesh orange-colored, juicy, rich vinous and high-flavored; parts from the stone; tree very hardy and productive. July.
- Early Golden**—*Dubois' Early Golden*—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive; separates from the stone. Last of June.
- Large Early**—Large size; orange, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, rich and juicy; separates from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best of the early sorts. Last of June.
- Moorpark**—One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone, sweet, juicy and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.
- Peach**—Very large; yellowish orange, and mottled with dark brown to the sun; flesh rich yellow, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Apricots; productive. First of July.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

- Alexander**—An immense bearer; fruit of large size; oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.
- Alexis**—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and abundant bearer. July 15th.
- Catherine**—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium; yellow; mild, sub-acid, good. July.
- J. L. Budd**—A hard, strong grower, and profuse bearer; large white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the Almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.
- Nicholas**—Tree hardy; a splendid bearer; medium to large; white, sweet and melting; a handsome, valuable variety. July.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture, soil and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like the Plum.

- Elruge**—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark-red cheek; flesh pale green to the stone, sometimes stained with red there; melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor; this is one of the best and most celebrated of Nectarines; freestone. August.
- Downton**—Large, pale greenish, with a violet-red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich and excellent; one of the best; freestone. August.
- Pitmaston Orange**—Large size; skin rich orange yellow, with a dark, brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone; melting, juicy, rich, sweet, and of excellent flavor; freestone; best yellow-fleshed Nectarine. Middle of July.

SELECT QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four of other fruit it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Champion—This variety originated in Georgetown, Conn.; said to be larger than the Orange; fair, smooth, of fine quality, and late keeper.

Meech's Prolific—A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, N. J. The late Charles Downing says: "It is certainly a promising variety, and if it proves as good in other localities, and continues its present good qualities of fair fruit and good size as the specimens you sent me, it will be an acquisition to the Quince family.

Orange, or Apple—Large, roundish, with a short neck; color light yellow; tree very productive; this is the most popular variety in the country; a great bearer. Ripens in October.

Rea—*Rea's Seedling*—A variety of the Orange Quince, of large size; a strong grower, of good quality, and bears well.

MULBERRIES.

This fruit is getting very popular, especially South, where it is fine food for hogs and poultry. The trees are also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Downing's Black—Fruit very large, black and sub-acid; mostly planted North. Fruit about June 1st to middle of July.

Hicks' or Everbearing Black—This variety is very popular South, as the tree is a very rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, very often from June 1st until the middle of August. Very sweet.

New American—This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.

Russian—Brought from Russia by the Mennonites. Tree a very hardy and rapid grower; fine as a shade tree; bears very young and very heavily, but the fruit is of very little value.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

White English—Fruit very small and sweet, but not as good as Hicks'.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

In our last edition we did not recommend this fruit. At that time they were most all imported from Japan, and the trees were very rough and unsatisfactory to deliver, and sold at a very high price. Since then we have been buying strong one-year-olds from the South and transplanting in our Nurseries, and where sold have been very satisfactory. We do not advise planting for our latitude, except in protected places, and the ground should be well manured in the Fall several feet around the tree. If there should be a very hard Winter, and they should be killed back, they will sprout up from the ground and with care will make satisfactory trees, although there will be no trouble where the thermometer does not



EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

fall below zero. There is a tree at Baltimore that has been planted from ten to twelve years, and is over twelve feet high, that has been bearing annual crops ever since the second year of planting. The tree last Fall was as full as we have ever seen an Apple tree with Apples. One cluster, not over twelve inches in length, which W. T. Hood took from the tree, had twelve as large as hen eggs.

Among, or Yemon (name of a Japanese ornament)—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange red and sometimes yellowish red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight 6 ounces, and occasionally a specimen weighing 16 ounces is produced; very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. Maturity September to end of November. Tree of moderate height.

Hiyakume (weighs 100 "me.," a unit of Japanese weight)—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as *Pound*, *tane-nashi*, or *Seedless*, etc.

Yedo-Ichi (No. 1, or best in Yedo, latter being the old name of Tokio)—Synonym: *Maru-Gata* (round shape). Medium, round, some specimens slightly oblong, flattened at base and narrowing at apex; skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex; flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots, brittle, and is edible while solid as early as October 1st; very prolific and bears fruit in large clusters; tree an upright grower.

Zenji or Zingi (name of Japanese villages)—Small $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet; edible as early as middle of September, while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

SELECT GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the third year after planting, but sometimes on the second; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this excellent fruit for at least six months in the year.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break away the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted eight feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a Grape-vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the Fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape-vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

Few things pay better than a good vineyard. In 1879, the Richmond Nursery planted one and a quarter acres of Concords. In 1881 these vines bore a fair crop, which increased each year, until 1884 the sales from the one and a quarter acres, at the low price of three cents per pound, gave a net profit of \$400. We could give other similar instances which show the enormous profits in Grape-growing.

The following list contains the best known sorts of the hardy American varieties:

Agawam—*Rogers' No. 15*—Bunch large and compact; berries large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; one of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunch large, and beautifully-formed berries above medium to large size; berries of a red or Catawba color when first ripe, changing to reddish purple if allowed to hang long on the vine, covered with a blue bloom; skin thin, flesh, tender, very sweet, and of a fine and excellent flavor; quality best as compared with the finest native Grapes. The fruit keeps well for an early Grape, either on or off the vine. Vine productive and vigorous.

Campbell's Early—This is the most valuable variety of recent introduction. Vine strong, vigorous grower, setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flavor, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure, with no foxiness, coarseness, or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. Very early and keeps well.

Champion, or Talman—Vine a strong, vigorous grower; healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large; berries large; black; quality poor, but profitable as a market Grape because of its extreme earliness.

Concord—There is no Grape in the catalogue so popular or planted so extensively as this. It succeeds well in almost all parts of the country; and although of Northern origin, it is better here than in its native place. It received the \$100

premium offered for the Grape of the *greatest value*. Vine a very vigorous grower and enormously productive; comparatively free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.

Catawba—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best Grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large, dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich; productive and valuable. September.

Clinton—A black Grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy; a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run and pruned long, often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table Grape when fully ripe.

Delaware—This Grape is now so well known as to need no commendation. Its earliness, hardiness and admirable sweetness have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf; bunches medium size; compact; berries rather small, skin of a beautiful light red color; it is without hardiness or acidity in its pulp; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. Ripens in August.

Duchess—A new seedling from Ulster county, New York. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly and rich.

Empire State—Another new white Grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered, berry medium; skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.

Eaton—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick, brownish yellow down, bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds large from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, separating freely from the seed and dissolving easy in the mouth; very juicy; as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor.

Flowers—A native of North Carolina, belonging to the Scuppernong class; does not succeed well north of the 37th degree of latitude; berry very large, black, sweet; ripens in October and hangs a long time; very productive; valuable on account of its lateness.

Hartford—A very popular and profitable *early* Grape; a vigorous grower and a good bearer, free from disease, fruit medium size, black; flesh sweet soft. Early in August.

Herbement—Bunch very large; berries below medium size, round, of a dark-blue or violet color; skin thin, which is filled with rich, vinous, aromatic juice. Medium season.

Ives—Bunch medium to large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries medium, black; flesh sweet, pulpy, and somewhat Foxy; should hang sometime on vine after it colors; hardy, vigorous, and bears well; deservedly becoming popular. Early.

James—Berry of large size and good quality, black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues till frost. Allen, Warren & Co., of Greenville, N. C., says: "We exhibited this Grape at the State exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and a half pounds per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure one and a quarter inches in diameter.

Jefferson—This is a magnificent Grape, but further trial must establish its worth. It is said to mildew badly in some localities; bunch large; very red. Late.

Lady—Originated in Ohio. Said to be a seedling of Concord. Bunch medium size; berry about the size of Concord; light, greenish yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet and pleasant. Early.

Lady Washington—One of Rickett's celebrated seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good; it ripens about with Concord. This showy and beautiful Grape is a cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid, and is a promising Grape for the market and the amateur.

Martha—This is one of the most reliable white Grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white Grapes that its parent does amongst the black. Ripens a little earlier than the Concord.

Moyer—Originated in Lincoln county, Ont., Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with the very earliest varieties, some three weeks before the Concord. It is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware, which it much resembles, but is even sweeter, though not quite as high flavored, and without a trace of Fox; pulp very juicy and tender to the center; skin thin but tough, to which characteristic, in part, it owes its good keeping, handling and shipping qualities; bunches medium, about the same as Delaware, shouldered; the berries are a little larger and adhere tenaciously to the stem. When overripe it gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. The color is a rich dark red, even better than that of the Delaware. This Grape is sweet, tender, and good as soon as colored. The vine is a vigorous, though rather short-jointed and compact grower, and may be planted a little closer than Concord or other rambling growers; very hardy, having stood 35 degrees below zero unprotected and unhurt. Neither the leaf nor fruit has ever been known to mildew, not even in seasons and places where everything around it was affected.

Moore's Diamond—This choice new white Grape is from a lot of 2,500 seedlings raised by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the originator of the well-known "Brighton" Grape), who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with a large, dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties: very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light; berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. In quality, no other white grape in the market can compare with it. It is as much superior to the other leading white Grapes as the Brighton is superior to the Concord.

Moore's Early—A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large, color black, with heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort. [See cut.]

Norton's Virginia—Bunch large, shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin, dark purple, nearly black; flesh purple, with a brisk, rather rough flavor; vine vigorous, productive and free from disease. Last of August.

Niagara—No Grape has been so strongly presented for public favor as this, and for awhile it seemed as though it would merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive; bunch large, generally



MOORE'S EARLY.

shouldered ; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow ; skin thin, but tough ; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet ; has a decidedly Foxy flavor before fully ripe, which it pretty well loses at maturity. Ripens with Concord. In some vineyards it has suffered greatly from rot, and we are afraid this is a weakness that will be developed with age, but where it succeeds it will unquestionably be a very valuable sort.

Pocklington—A seedling of the Concord ; vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered ; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe, quality good ; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper and bears shipping well. It will probably take its place as a valuable standard Grape, being the largest and most showy white Grape of its type yet introduced.

Scuppernong—A southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia, does not even succeed in Virginia much above the tidewater line, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable; vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning ; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries ; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops. Continues in season about six weeks.

Salem—*Rogers' No. 22*—Bunch and berry large ; of a light chestnut color ; skin thin, flesh tender; very sweet and sprightly, with a rich aromatic flavor ; vine vigorous and productive ; ripens before Concord. One of the best and most popular of Rogers' Hybrids.

Wilder—*Rogers' No. 4*—Bunch and berry large ; black ; pulp tender ; juicy, rich and sweet ; vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact; berry large, black and of good quality; vine vigorous and productive. Will become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

SELECT CURRANTS.

Black Naples—Very large ; black ; valuable for jams and jellies ; has a strong, musty odor.

Cherry—Very large; red; strong grower and moderately productive; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific—This Currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who

says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."

La Versailles—One of the largest and best Currants; an enormous bearer; red; flavor good; very similar to Cherry.

Lee's Prolific—A black variety of recent introduction, and perhaps the best of its class; earlier than Black Naples, with the peculiar musky flavor of that variety; fruit large; very prolific.

North Star—This new Currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of fruit thickly set average four inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is extremely hardy, easily propagated, bears early.

Pomona—Is a strong grower, hardy and very productive; colored, very sweet, very few and very small seed; a very valuable sort.

Red Dutch—Larger than the common red and clusters much larger, and less acid; one of the best red Currants.

Victoria—A late variety, of rather large size; red; bunch long; productive.

White Grape—The best white Currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red Currants; fine for table.

White Dutch—Rather large; white; good.



POMONA CURRANT.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit further than to grow a meagre supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

Chautauqua—A supposed cross between the American and English varieties; is not so subject to mildew as the English type. Bush stout and vigorous, having the usual complement of thorns; foliage large, glossy dark green; berries large, often 1 to 1½ inches long; color pale yellow; sweet, but rather thin-skinned; very productive.

Columbus—This is a native American seedling of the English type, of large size, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality; plants very strong growers; foliage large and glossy; so far has not shown a trace of mildew.

Downing—A seedling of the Houghton; an upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive. Valuable market sort.

Houghton's Seedling—Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops, free from mildew. Most profitable market variety.

Red Jacket—As large as the largest. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts; and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this Gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of sorts which mildew so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities in America.

Smith's Seedling—A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green flesh, moderately firm, sweet and good; shy bearer.

Triumph—Very large size, light green to yellow in color and of excellent quality.

RASPBERRIES.

Both Red and Black Cap Raspberries are very easily grown. Black Caps should be planted in rows 3x7 feet and the red 3x6 or 5 feet each way, and if particular in planting to work both ways will cost very little for cultivation. They will do well on most any good, well-drained soil, and the richer the better. One of our gardeners near Richmond received from one acre of Cuthbert, season of 1894, four hundred and five dollars at wholesale price.

Cuthbert—*Queen of the Market*—Canes strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high, sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the Cotton States. We commend it to planters in all sections.

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer; adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning; bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size; one of the hardiest, and wonderfully prolific; unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jelly, etc.

Cumberland—A black Raspberry, large berry; hardy, firm and productive. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and fully equal to the Gregg. We have not fruited it yet.

Eureka—Ripens a few days later than Souhegan and earlier than Ohio, coming midway between the two; fruit large and firm; almost equaling Gregg in size; quality is of the best; berry free from bloom and very attractive in the measure, making it a splendid seller. The canes make a strong, upright growth, with a bright, healthy color, resembling the Ohio, and quite as hardy. One peculiarity of Eureka is that it seldom throws more than four new canes each season to the hill, and never less than two; thus it is not necessary to thin the canes to the proper number, as Nature performs this task. Its ability to bear fruit is truly wonderful.

Gregg—This is one of the largest, if not the largest, of the Black Cap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short; it is a very strong grower and good bearer, very desirable.

Golden Queen—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops; early ripening just after Palmer; berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of the best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy, early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality should plant it.

Miller Red Raspberry—This new red Raspberry originated in Sussex county, Delaware, and is very popular with a few fruit growers in that section who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small; does not crumble, making it *the firmest and best shipping berry in existence*; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor, entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th; the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field under the same conditions, continuing until August 3d.

Munger—Description of introducer—The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent., being extra fine for canning and evaporating. Its season of ripening is from 5 to 8 days later than Gregg, and has a special faculty of withstanding drouth and hot sun. The past season when most others were dry and seedy, Munger ripened up sweet and juicy, and readily brought an advance of 50c. per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth, and have never yet been affected by the cold of winter; originated in western Ohio by Timothy Munger, now of California.

Ohio—This berry is one of the most profitable for evaporating on the list at the present day. The fruit is of medium size, but very sweet; one of the best for table use. We think it ahead of the Gregg for family, as it is not so seedy. We recommend it as one of the very best, it being very hardy, of vigorous growth, more so than Gregg, and ripening earlier.

Nemaha—Chas. A. Green says: "We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other varieties, and it has proved much hardier than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was hardier than Gregg, and three years' trial proves our claim to be well founded."

Palmer—The Palmer has been tested from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving the highest commendation from all sources, and is fully established as the best and most productive early Black Cap yet introduced. W. J. Green, horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment Station, says the Palmer is supposed to be a cross of Sohegan and Gregg. The vigor and healthy appearance of the bush, with its wonderful productiveness and its early ripening, have attracted much attention, and since it made its appearance it has been fruited with the popular varieties known as Doolittle, Souhegan, Gregg, and Ohio, and Mr. Green says it surpasses them by far. Mr. Palmer says that, planted beside Souhegan, the Palmer yielded 120 bushels per acre from four-year old vines, and one bed two years old did as well.

Souhegan—*Cap*—A week or ten days earlier than Doolittle; strong grower; very hardy; fruit large; jet black; handsome; one of the very best of the Caps.

Thompson's Early Prolific (Red)—For earliness, hardiness, vigor, beauty and quality, it is unsurpassed. It is a vigorous grower, canes 4 to 6 feet high; very healthy foliage, and very productive of large, bright red, firm berries of good quality.

The Japan Wineberry—After fruiting this two years, we have come to the conclusion that it is not only a very attractive novelty, but also a valuable acquisition to the berry family. The bush is unlike any other, is very ornamental and as hardy as a rock, living through the winter of last year without any covering whatever. The fruit is formed and enclosed until ripe in burrs, resembling Moss Rose buds, but when ripe the burrs open and expose the berries to view. The berries are of good size and attractive, light wine color, each one shining like a diamond. The flavor is sprightly and delicious. It will delight all.

SELECT BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

Eldorado—A description by the introducer: "Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found, in Preble county, Ohio. It has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired."

Erie—For four years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any Blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the LARGEST SIZE, coal-black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form and ripens early. Is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest, if not the *very* earliest Blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality and very prolific; it is firm and very attractive in appearance; a good market sort.

Iceberg—A new, white Blackberry; was originated by Luther Burbank; clusters large; berries as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender throughout than the Lawton; white; transparent.

Lucretia—This is a trailing Blackberry, or Dewberry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.

Snyder—THE ONE GREAT BLACKBERRY for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winter kill, even in the northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late.

Taylor's Prolific—A suitable companion for Snyder; a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries much larger and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and iron-clad hardiness; of value at the North, and desirable for its fine flavor. Its size, great hardiness and productiveness render it of greatest value for the North. Its merits are not fully appreciated. Season, medium.

Wilson's Early—A well-known and most valuable sort; it is of very large size and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing. There has been more fruit grown of this variety during the last twenty years than all other sorts combined.

Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of Wilson's Early, said to inherit all the good qualities of its parent, besides being large and earlier. Probably the best early Blackberry yet introduced.

STRAWBERRIES.

We think there is no fruit that is more healthful and will give better satisfaction. No home or garden should be without them and should have fresh berries from three to five weeks. Strawberries should be planted either in the Fall or Spring. We have better success in planting in early Spring, although we plant up

to the time that berries are nearly ripe, and we always succeed. Before planting we clip the roots off, and if it is late in the Spring we cut all foliage off and dip roots in a thin puddle of mud before planting. When we used to grow Wilson largely for market, we planted with rows 3 feet apart and 12 to 15 inches in the row, but since we have been growing strong varieties, as the Tennessee Prolific has proved to be, we plant rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows, and on good land we find it plenty close. While any land that will grow good corn will grow good Strawberries, it will pay to have or make the land very rich before planting. It takes no more work for an acre to produce 150 to 200 bushels than 25 to 50 bushels.

Strawberries are a fruit that we have never made a failure of. If we should have late frosts and cut off the first blooms, there will always be a later bloom, and you are always sure of a half crop of berries.

In the list that we present to you they have nearly all been well tried by us, but we do not advise you to plant many varieties, as any two or three will give you all you wish for home use, and, as a market berry here, we would plant only the Tennessee Prolific.

The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, except those marked P., which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistilate or imperfect flowering varieties. They must be planted near some perfect-flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Crescent, Bubach, Haverland, Greenville and Crystal City are of this class, but are among the most productive when plants of such varieties as Charles Downing, Sharpless, Tennessee Prolific, Jessie, and Lady Thompson, and other perfect-flowering sorts, are planted in the same field alternately. At least every fifth row in a field of pistilates should be planted with one perfect-flowering sort; while, if as many of a perfect-flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows.

All bloom should be cut off as soon as it makes its appearance after Spring planting, as it will weaken the plant very much to allow it to fruit the first season, and results will not be near as good as if cut off.

To grow fine berries they should be cultivated well from Spring to Fall, running a light cultivator after each rain, and also keep all weeds pulled out of rows. If the row is kept from 15 to 18 inches wide, and the plants thinned out in the rows, the result will be much larger and finer berries

Bismark—It is thus described by the originator: Bismark, a seedling of Bubach No. 5, pollenized by Van Doman. Plant resembles Bubach in every way, but is more robust and stocky, with the same ironclad foliage. Fruit produced in abundance, outyielding Bubach. Shape obtuse, conical, never coxcombed; the heaviest, most solid berry I have ever grown or handled. Color, bright scarlet, no green tips, very firm, good flavor; season medium to very late, size larger than Bubach. Staminate blossom; perfect bloomer.

Bubach's No. 5—*P*—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific. Leaves, large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. Is taking the lead in many sections, and is one of the best large berries for home use.

Brandywine—Originated in Pennsylvania. The introducer claims it to be of large size; firm and of best quality, and continues a long time in fruit, and the plants very strong, with perfect foliage.

Crescent Seedling—*P*—Fruit medium to large; roundish, conical, bright scarlet. It requires less time and attention than most varieties, and is well calculated for those who cannot and will not give the necessary labor to produce the better kinds.

- Cumberland**—*Cumberland Triumph*—Very large, regular and uniform in size; light scarlet; very handsome; flesh juicy and good flavor; plant very vigorous and productive. It succeeds well almost everywhere. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable sorts, and is very popular with our Richmond fruit-growers.
- Enormous**—From Southern Illinois. Sent out by the originator of the Bubach as equal to that variety in size, and much more productive. It has made a good record generally, and may be classed as a safe variety to plant. It is a good grower and bearer, has a pistilate blossom, and is not easily injured by a late frost. The fruit is very large, often irregular in shape, rather early, firm and of good quality. Imperfect bloomer.
- Gandy**—One of the latest berries we have. The berries are large, uniform in size, and of bright and firm color, and is very popular as a market variety, coming in when other varieties are run down and small. It is fine for home market.
- Glen Mary**—It is described by its introducer as follows: "The Glen Mary is a chance seedling, which originated with Mr. James A. Ingram, Chester county, Pa., an uncle of Mr Edward T. Ingram, the well-known originator of the famous Brandywine Strawberry. In productiveness, it far surpasses the Crescent, not in number of berries, but in quarts. The season of 1895, one quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking, and over 12,000 during the season. Medium to late. Perfect bloomer.
- Greenville**—*P*—Origin Ohio. The plants and foliage have been entirely hardy at Richmond. It is of fine size and productive, and for family use and near-home market, we think it one of the best. The berries are large, of bright color and good quality, and this variety is very popular with fruit-growers.
- Haverland**—*P*—Large, oblong, light red, fair quality; a great bearer. Plant very vigorous; recommended for home use.
- Lady Thompson**—Origin North Carolina, and it has more good points than any berry ever grown, being very early, very large, a perfect bloomer and good shipper. It is of good color and fine flavor.
- Meek's Early**—Origin Maryland. Perfect flower, fruit light colored; very prolific; valuable on account of its extreme earliness.
- Michel's Early**—*P*—This is an accidental seedling, and the earliest and most profitable in cultivation; of the finest flavor; a perfect blossom; as large and firm as the Crescent, from ten to twelve days earlier, and as productive. Plant the hardest of all known and free from rust blight.
- Sharpless**—This large, showy Strawberry originated with J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa. Fruit large to very large; bright scarlet, somewhat glossy; flesh light red, quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, rich, and of very good flavor; medium to late in ripening; a most excellent sort for family use, and also a very profitable one for market. No variety amongst the many new ones introduced during the past fifteen years has sustained its good name so well as this.
- Tennessee Prolific**—A seedling of Crescent crossed with Sharpless, clearly showing parentage of both; perfect-flowering, vigorous, stocky plant, healthy in every way; very productive, of medium to large bright-scarlet berries of fine quality; ripens medium to early; is a fine market or family berry, thriving well on quite light dry soil.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

There is not a more valuable vegetable for the home or market garden, both for health and profit, than this, and no garden should be without it. For home use, 100 roots, or one row sixty yards long, will furnish Asparagus for the table

every day from the 1st of April until the 15th of June. If wanted for market or bleached for home use, plant in rows six feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet in the rows.

PREPARATION.—Choose a light and as early land as you have, and plant rows running north and south. Open out with plow, running both ways rows six feet apart, as deep as possible, and if not deep enough, subsoil and dig out to fifteen or eighteen inches with spade or shovel; then fill in with well-worked manure to about ten inches of the top; plant crown on top of manure and cover lightly with earth. Keep all weeds down first year, and at each working fill in a little soil, and in the fall cover with manure, and as soon as weather in the following spring will permit, ridge up as high as you can with double plow and rake off smooth with rake. Any crop that can be cultivated, such as corn or potatoes, can be grown between the rows.

Barry's Mammoth—A fine, large sort, grown largely for the Philadelphia market, where it is a favorite. The stalks are often an inch in diameter, and retain their thickness nearly to the top. We consider this variety as much superior to Conover's when growing both largely for the market.

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first quality; tender and high flavored; often ready to cut the second year after planting.

Columbian White—This new variety catalogued by seedmen in 1895, is claimed as being a very fine, vigorous grower, and producing white Asparagus without hilling up. We hardly think that it would be clear white unless billed, but think it worthy of trial by all Asparagus growers.

Palmetto, or French—Southern origin; new; ten days earlier than other kinds; valuable for home or market; largest, tender; very regular growth; one of the best.

RHUBARB, OR PIE-PLANT.

A very desirable vegetable; comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also a paying crop for market, as it comes in when apples are scarce and high, and takes their place for tarts. It should be planted on very rich ground, and well manured every fall. It should be planted, for market purposes, four feet each way in the rows. There are several varieties grown, but we consider Myatt's Linnæus the best, and it is the only kind we grow. Myatt's Linnæus is an extra early good variety, large and tender, with delicate flavor.

HORSE-RADISH.

Every home garden should have Horse-radish. It is also a very profitable crop to grow for market. It should be planted in good, rich soil early in the spring. It is grown from small roots cut from three to four inches long, and planted about six inches from the top of the ground. It should be taken up in winter, and small side roots used for planting and large roots stored away for market.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting Nut Trees largely for market purposes; and others who enjoy the nuts during winter are realizing that in order to have an abundant supply it is only necessary to plant the trees, as hardy varieties are now grown that succeed in all sections of the United States.

Until recently Nut Trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from the forests or where they have come up and grown naturally, and having but little or no fibrous roots, their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty, and the impression has been formed that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand, which is erroneous, and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an Apple tree, and the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over that of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time.

CHESTNUTS.

Japan Mammoth—This valuable new nut is attracting widespread attention. It claims superiority over all others because it is larger, sweeter, better; bears young and abundantly; like all valuable fruits nowadays, it is necessary to graft to secure and maintain the most reliable kinds; the tree is dwarf in habit, hardy and ornamental.

Spanish—Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe; a vigorous grower, and forms a handsome head for lawn planting; a valuable species, both for ornament and fruit. The fruit is much larger than the American variety; very sweet and excellent when boiled or roasted. Bears early.

American—The well-known native variety; a stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, and producing smaller nuts but a large quantity of them; both useful and ornamental. The timber is very useful for many purposes.

WALNUTS.

Japan—Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.

English—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a fine spreading head, and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantity of the ripe nuts annually imported and sold here attest to its value; the tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

American Black—This is the common native variety. The nuts are excellent and always desirable; besides, the wood is very valuable for many uses.

SHELL-BARK.

A species of the Hickory. The nut is small, rather flat, with thin shell; it is very rich, sweet and delicious; very desirable.

PECAN.

The common wild native variety found in the South, produced from the seed; bears regular crops of medium size; very salable nuts and good. The trees grow very slow in the nursery until about three or four years, and after being planted out they grow very fast and make very fine and large trees. It is said that parties South are planting hundreds of acres of this sort and expect to make it a success.

Paper-Shell Pecan—This is, indeed, the most valuable nut yet introduced; large, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; thin shell; the kernel is very large, rich, sweet and delicious. Enormous profits have been received from the culture of this nut; many thousand trees are being planted, and soon the nut industry, especially of the South, will be very large.

BUTTERNUTS.

A handsome, rapid-growing, luxuriant, tropical-looking tree; very ornamental and productive; the nuts are somewhat like black walnuts, but longer and flat; the kernel is much sweeter and rich and more delicate; fine flavor.

ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms.

Soft, or Paper-Shell—This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops," and although preferable to Hard Shell, it is not so hardy; kernels sweet and rich.

ENGLISH FILBERT.

The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored than our native species, gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed.

FIGS.

Brunswick—Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. One of the best known and most popular varieties.

Black Ischia—Medium; blue-black; good.

Brown Turkey—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

Green Ischia—Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

Lemon—Medium to large, yellow, sweet; a profuse and early bearer; very desirable; trees of this variety have been known to yield twelve bushels of excellent fruit annually for many years in succession.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well-arranged and kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. These have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances, good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually be taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list; but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class and refer the reader to the proper place in the Catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees—MAY: Magnolias in variety, Horse-Chestnuts, Flowering Cherry. JUNE: Laburnum, Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety.

Trees Valued for Their Form and Foliage—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, European Linden, White-leaved Weeping Linden, Norway Maple, Purple-leaved Beech, Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

Evergreen Trees—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Chinese Golden Arbor-Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor Vitæ, Silver Fir, Balsam Fir, etc.

Upright Flowering Shrubs—APRIL: Japan Quince, Double-flowering Plum, Dwarf Double-flowering Almonds, Spiræa, Lilacs in variety. JUNE: Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flora pleno, Snowball, Wiegela in variety; Syringa, Calycanthus. JULY: Spiræa Calosa Alba, Spiræa Colosa. AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER: Althea in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Roses—Climbing and Moss, blooming in May and June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all Summer; and tender Tea Roses, blooming constantly.

WEeping TREES.

Birch—Weeping Cut-leaved Birch, a charming tree in the Northern States, but does not show so much beauty South, except in very favorable locations; it is of very graceful, drooping habit, silvery-white bark, and delicate cut foliage. Trees liable to sun-scald.

Mountain Ash—Weeping Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*)—The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant habit; a rapid grower, but is not satisfactory South, and is liable to sun-scald.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry—This is one of the most graceful and hardy among the weeping trees, and has only to be known to be appreciated; the foliage is a beautiful glossy green, and very abundant, and the tree a rapid grower. No weeping tree is so well adapted to our Southern climate as this or gives such general satisfaction. (See cut.)

Willow—Common Weeping Willow. This is one of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees; it is of rapid growth, attaining a very large size, showing its great beauty in damp or moist soils, but grows fairly well in any good soil.

Kilmarnock Willow—A variety of the Goat Willow, making a very pretty



CATALPA BUNGEI.

tree when grafted six or eight feet high, forming a complete umbrella head, the branches and foliage being very dense; unique in form.

Weeping Dogwood—This valuable tree is among the earliest bloomers, and its beautiful white blossoms in spring, and red berries in fall, make it one of the handsomest ornaments for the front yard or lawn that can be planted, while it presents a dense and beautiful green foliage during the entire growing season. No one should fail to secure one of these hardy, truly ornamental trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

We invite special attention to this select list of trees, so well suited to the lawn and yard, or as shade trees for streets in cities or towns.

Beech—Purple-leaved—Foliage deep purple in the spring, but under our hot sun and in dry seasons it loses much of its color; for the Northern States it is a very desirable tree.

Cherry—(*Cerasus*)—Large, double-flowering; produces a profusion of double white flowers in the early spring.

Carolina Poplar, or Cottonwood—A large-sized tree, of remarkably rapid growth, and becoming popular with those who want shade in the shortest possible time.

Catalpa Bungeii—One of the most attractive of trees. It forms a perfect half-globula or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep-green color, and with great precision, making a beautiful roof of leaves; a most striking and ornamental tree upon the lawn. (See cut.)

Catalpa—This desirable and attractive tree is now widely known. It is planted for shade, also for its blossoms, and on account of its value as a timber tree. Whole tracts of land have been planted in the West for this purpose, as it is a very rapid grower, and found to be very desirable for railroad ties, etc. Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, describes it as follows: "Massive in all its proportions, straight and rigid, it looks like a production of the tropical zone; yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, sometimes lobed, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark, massive foliage; it may be truly called a "regal tree."

Dogwood—Common Dogwood—A small-sized native tree of great beauty when in bloom. Floral covering (incorrectly flowers) large, pure white, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn.

Elm—American or white—A native tree of large size, with spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. Of all trees, no other perhaps unites in the same degree majesty and beauty, grace and grandeur, as this one does. It flourishes in all parts of the country and deserves to be more generally planted.

European Mountain Ash—A small tree, with shining pinnate leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

Horse-Chestnut—Common White Flowering—A handsomely-formed tree, with very attractive flowers; succeeds well in the Northern States and in the elevated portions of the Southern States, but in many places south its foliage burns under the hot sun.

Red Flowered—A superb tree in foliage and flowers; the foliage is darker green than the white, and the flowers showy red, coming later. Very desirable.

Ohio Buckeye—A native of the Western States; forming a large-sized tree; flowers pale yellow.

Judas-Tree—Red Bud—A very ornamental tree of small size; with heart-shaped leaves, and is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.

Japan Judas-Tree—Recently introduced from Japan. The flowers are larger than the above species, and of a light rose color; it is entirely hardy and very beautiful,

Kentucky Coffee—A large-growing tree, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, and feathery foliage.

Laburnum—Golden Chain—A very ornamental small tree, a native of Europe, with smooth, shining foliage, bearing a profusion of drooping racemes of yellow flowers.

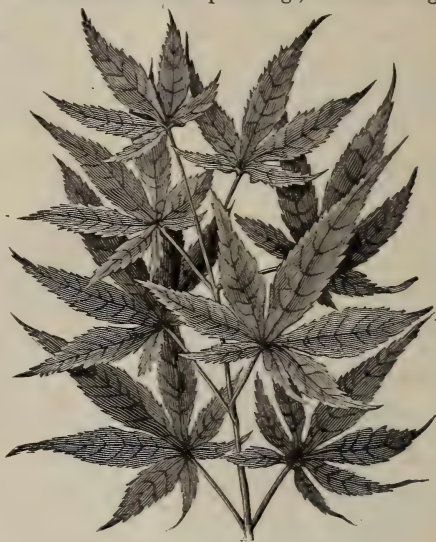
Linden—American Basswood—A large native, rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street or lawn planting; is becoming very popular, and deservedly so.

European Linden—A fine pyramidal tree, more compact in its habit than the above, but does not attain as large a size; a very popular tree.

White-Leaved European Linden—A vigorous growing tree; its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy to be classed amongst the best of our ornamental trees.

Maple — Silver - Leaved — A hardy, rapid-growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade; fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree.

Japan Maples — Mostly dwarf habit, several kinds weeping and cut-leaved, with brightly-colored foliage, red, purple, etc. These are indeed remarkable for beauty, and wherever planted give perfect satisfaction.



JAPAN MAPLE.

Norway Maple—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; foliage broad, deep green, shining; its compact habit and stout and vigorous growth render it one of the most valuable trees for street or lawn-planting.

Sugar Maple—A well-known native tree, of stately growth, fine form and foliage; very desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.

Sycamore Maple—An European species of moderate size; leaves large, dark green.

Schwedler's Maple—This beautiful Maple of recent introduction is attracting considerable attention; it is of the Norman family, and of about the same habit of growth; its handsome purplish-crimson leaves in May and June, changing to a bronze as they mature, are much admired.

Red or Scarlet Maple—A native species, of moderate size, producing deep-red blossoms, and in autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

Platanus—**BUTTONWOOD**—**Oriental Sycamore**—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Not subject to disease like our native species.

Sweet-Gum—A fine ornamental tree, the foliage resembling that of the Maple; corky bark; leaves changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

Tulip Tree—A magnificent native tree, with large, smooth shining leaves; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow; fine for shade; difficult to transplant except when of small size.

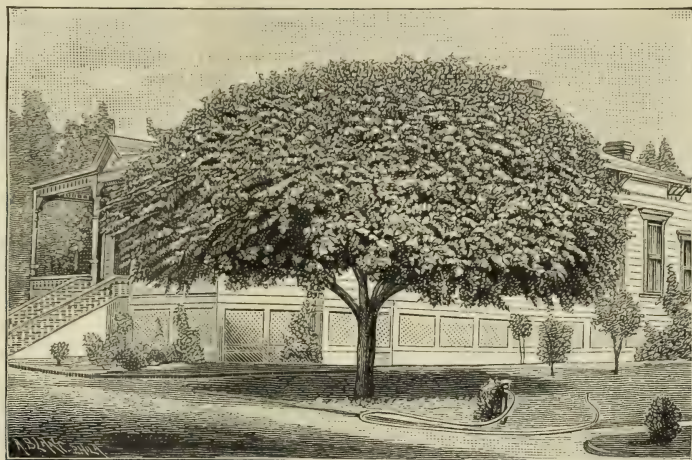
Peach—**Double White-Flowering**—Flowers pure white and very double.

Double Rose-Flowering Peach—Flowers double, pale, rose-colored; resembles small roses; very pretty.

Double Red-Flowering—Flowers semi-double, bright red; very fine.

The three varieties above described are all very attractive, and their effect is very pleasing when all are grouped together.

Texas Umbrella Tree—It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree. It is not entirely hardy here.



TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

HEDGE PLANTS.

California Privet—A vigorous, hardy shrub, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning; makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

One of our most enterprising citizens has planted about thirty miles of California Privet hedge around Richmond, and considers it one of the best plants for this purpose.

Japan Hardy Lemon—This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during winter. Plants may be set two feet apart.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor-Vitæ—American—Sometimes called White Cedar, a well-known native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Chinese Golden—This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the Arbor-Vitæs; the beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habit render it unusually attractive.

Siberian Arbor-Vitæ—A well-known popular variety, very dark green in color and compact in growth. The outline is regularly conical, and its hardiness is unquestioned.

Pyramidalis—Upright Arbor-Vitæ—A remarkably erect form, dark green, compact, and very desirable, and as conspicuous as the Irish Yew.

Fir—Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead—A well-known and popular tree; very pretty when young.

English Silver Fir—A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches dark, shining-green color, holding its color well through the Winter; it is rather stiff looking when young, but makes a splendid tree.

Juniper—Irish Juniper—A distinct and beautiful variety, of very erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Spruce—Norway Spruce—An European species of very rapid, elegant and lofty growth, and when it attains to the height of fifteen or twenty feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is one of the handsomest as well as the most popular evergreen trees; very hardy. (See cut.)

Colorado Blue Spruce—A magnificent variety of the Spruce, of compact growth, with strong, handsome foliage of a blue shade.

Douglas's Spruce—Notwithstanding the form of this species, peculiar to the Pacific coast, is unreliable here, the Rocky Mountain variety has proven hardy and very beautiful. Color, very dark tint of green.

Hemlock Spruce—One of the hardiest and most handsome trees; branches drooping; foliage delicate, retaining its color well through the Winter; should be in every collection, however small; it also makes a highly ornamental hedge.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Pine—Austrian Pine—From Central Europe, growing over 100 feet high. Leaves long, stiff and very dark green. Hardy everywhere, and one of our most valuable conifers for wind-breaks, belts, etc.

Scotch Pine—A rapid-growing, very hardy species from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light-green leaves. Very valuable for screens and masses.

White Pine—An old, well-known native tree of rapid growth, and entirely hardy. Leaves rather long, slender, and slightly glaucous. It is an indispensable species.

MAGNOLIAS.

Magnolia—Cucumber Tree—A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of seventy or eighty feet; growth very rapid and upright; flowers greenish yellow.

Great-Leaved Magnolia—A tree of medium size, leaves from two to three feet long; flowers eight to ten inches in diameter; pure white, very fragrant.

Umbrella-Tree—A small-sized tree, of rapid growth, with immense leaves; flowers creamy white, four to six inches in diameter.

Grandiflora—This magnificent Southern evergreen may be called the Queen of the Magnolias. It is really a grand tree, but, unfortunately too tender to stand the Winters well north of the Potomac; and even the climate along the mountains of Virginia is rather too severe for it to do well; but east of Richmond and south of James river, it flourishes finely. The tree is of rapid and handsome growth; leaves eight to ten inches long, which are retained the whole year; flowers large, white and very fragrant.

Sweet Bay—A small tree or shrub, with imperfectly evergreen leaves, smooth above and glaucous-white below. Flowers deliciously fragrant, cup-shaped and pure white.

Magnolia Kobus—White slightly tinged with pink or reverse, flowers well distributed over the branches.

HYBRIDS.

Soulange's Magnolia—Closely resembles the *M. Alexandria*, but perhaps rather larger and more distinctly marked purple and white flowers. Very handsome.



FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS.

Almond (Dwarf)—Double Rose-Flowering Almond—A beautiful small shrub, producing an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twig before the leaves appear; very attractive.

White-Flowering Almond—Produces beautiful double white flowers in April.

ALTHEA HIBISCUS.

The following varieties constitute a beautiful show when in bloom, and exhibit a contrast surpassed by few of our really hardy plants. They are especially fine for hedges and screens.

- H. Syriacus amaranthus*—Rich, purple, fine.
- “ *bicolor*—Double white with red stripes.
- “ *carnea pleno*—White, tipped with pink.
- “ *Comte des Flandres*—Bright maroon.
- “ *Duchesse de Brabant*—Deep crimson.
- “ *elegantissima*—Bright pink, prettily striped.
- “ “*fleur blanche*”—Pure white, single flower. Fine.
- “ *Jeanne d'Arc*—Pure white, very full, and superior to any double white known.
- “ *pæoniiflora*—Large double pink. Very beautiful.
- “ *ranunculæflora*—White with maroon centre.
- “ *sanguinea*—Dark crimson.
- “ “*Violet claire*”—Clear violet.
- “ *seedlings*—Mixed colors; fine for screens.

Syracus—Variegated-Leaved Doubled Purple-Flowered *Althæa*—A conspicuous variety, with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Amaranthus—Rich, purple; fine.

PEONIE.—HERBACEOUS.

A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; they are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well almost in any soil with very little care, but the flower will be finer and colors brighter if given a deep rich loam, well manured.

White and pink.

Calycanthus—Sweet-Scented Shrub—A well-known native bush, the young wood of which has a strong aromatic odor; foliage luxuriant, and the rare chocolate-colored blossoms are delightfully fragrant; blossoms in May and at intervals during summer.

Crape-Myrtle—A well-known and beautiful shrub; very attractive on account of its profusion of crape-like flowers, which appear about midsummer and continue for two months or more; hardy south of Maryland.

DEUTZIAS.

D. Gracilis—SLENDER-GROWING DEUTZIA—Of small size, light green foliage, and delicate, graceful white flowers. Fine for forcing.

Deutzia—Rough-Leaved (*D. scabra*)—An upright, thrifty shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in May.

Double-Flowering Deutzia Crenata (pleno)—From Japan; flowers double, white, delicately margined with pink. This is deservedly one of the most popular and desirable flowering shrubs, and no collection can be complete without it.

Double-White—Produces a profusion of double, pure white flowers, similar in habit to preceding.

Pride of Rochester—Origin Rochester, N. Y. Large, double white flowers, the back of the petals being tinted with rose; excels most of the old kinds in flavor and vigorous habit. Quite early and very handsome.

Exochorda Grandiflora—Japanese origin. A superb shrub, furnishing clouds of bloom in May; the flower is large, pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at the base; the bush is large growing, attaining sometimes ten feet in height and nearly as broad; perfectly hardy; a grand shrub, indeed.

Fringe—WHITE FRINGE—A small native tree or shrub of roundish form, with large glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. Superb lawn tree.

Fringe—Purple Fringe, Smoke tree, Venitian Sumac, &c.—A very elegant ornamental tree, or large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers of pale, purplish color, that cover the whole plant; very desirable.

Hydrangea Paniculata—One of the hardiest of its kind; very distinct in flower and foliage; not quite as free a bloomer as *H. Grandiflora*, but very pretty and desirable.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Large Panicled Hydrangea—*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*—This is one of the finest shrubs of recent introduction, growing eight to ten feet high, producing immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long; blooms in August and September; indispensable. (See cut.)

Lilac—Common Lilac—Very generally known and admired, with its profusion of fragrant bluish-purple flowers.

Common White Lilac—Flowers produced in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.

White Persian—Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are nearly white, being slightly shaded with purple.

Hairy-Leaved Syringa—A new species from Japan, with foliage resembling the White Fringe, and large trusses of rosy-pink flowers, being remarkably distinct from any other of the family.

Japan Lilac—A fine novelty, attaining the size of a tree, with large deep-green glossy foliage, and immense clusters of elegant fragrant flowers late in the season. It is undoubtedly one of the best acquisitions of later years.

Var. *Ambroise Verschaffelt*—Fine large trusses of bright rose color.

Var. *Beranger*—Purplish-lilac panicles of large size.

Var. *Cerulea Superba*—Large trusses of clear blue.

Var. *Flora Plena*—One of the first double varieties, and one of the most deserving; bright lilac.

- Var. Lavanensis*—Beautiful, delicate, rosy lilac ; large truss.
- Var. Gloire de Croncels*—Reddish lilac ; fine large trusses.
- Var. Saugéana*—One of the Persian group, with reddish-purple bloom.
- Var. Mathieu de Bombasle*—A handsome double-lilac flower and large truss.
- Var. Mme. Moser*—Pure white ; large truss and flower.
- Var. Nigricans*—Very deep purplish lilac.
- Var. President Massait*—Large trusses and purplish lilac when fully open.
- Var. Prof. Stockhardt*—Large panicles of lavender-colored flowers.
- Var. Pyramidalis*—A charming novelty, with large semi-double flowers ; rose-colored.
- Var. Renoncule*—Short, compact truss of exceedingly beautiful double flowers ; pale-reddish lilac.
- Var. Rothomagensis Metensis*—Pale reddish lilac, with large individual flowers ; strong growth.
- Var. Rubra Insignis*—Large clusters of reddish-lilac flowers.
- Var. Souvenir de la Spath*—Certainly the most distinct and beautiful variety so far introduced ; panicles immense and very compact ; florets very large ; deep-purplish red ; growth vigorous.
- Var. Ville de Troyes*—Large fine trusses of rosy-lilac flowers.
- Var. Virginal*—Very large panicles of pure white flowers.
- Japan Quince**—Produces bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring ; very attractive and hardy ; one of the very best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue.
- White-Flowering Japan Quince—A desirable shrub, producing delicate white and bluish flowers in early spring.
- Purple-Leaf Plum** (*Prunus Pissardii*)—One of the very best small trees or shrubs of recent introduction ; the foliage is a beautiful red purple, changing to a deep, black purple ; the hot sun has no ill effect on its rich colors ; it remains beautiful until frosts come, something unusual in purple-leaf plants ; by far the best of its kind ; exceedingly hardy and very easy to transplant.
- Plum**—Double-flowered, of recent introduction from China ; a very hardy shrub ; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike ; very pretty and desirable.
- Spiræa**—*Ariæfolia*—A profuse bloomer, having large panicles of elegant white flowers.
- Billard's Spiræa—Bright rose-colored flowers ; blooms nearly all summer ; desirable.
- Spiræa Billardii alba—Very similar to the rose-colored, but with blossoms pure white.
- Plum-leaved Spiræa, Bridal-Wreath—A very beautiful variety ; flowers pure white, small and very double ; blooms very early.
- Reeves' Spiræa—A very pretty sort, producing clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.
- Van Houtte's Spiræa—One of the most attractive of the newer Spiræas, blooming freely and entirely hardy. Flowers pure white.
- Snowball**—Common Snowball ; an old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.
- Plicate Viburnum—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China ; flowers in large, globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush ; a very choice and desirable shrub.
- Syringa**—Mock-Orange ; a rapid grower ; flowers large, white and fragrant.
- Weigela**—Rose-colored Weigela ; an elegant shrub, with beautiful and strong rose-colored flowers ; hardy and of easy cultivation ; should be in every collection.
- Dwarf Variegated Rose Weigela—Of spreading habit ; leaves distinctly variegated ; stands the sun well.



ROSES.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they, too, are similarly protected.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—Raised from Jacqueminot. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort; green wood with occasional pale-greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation. Budded and on own roots.

Anna de Diesbach—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort, does not thrive on its own roots.

Angusta Mie—Delicate pink; cupped and vigorous.

American Beauty—A grand rose for either forcing or outdoor culture. Its very double flowers are of a deep crimson color and very fragrant; it is of full and very perfect form, with the petals finely imbricated; a constant bloomer and strong grower. Very desirable in every way; its rich "June-rose" scent would alone commend it, to say nothing of its many other good qualities.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color.

- Coquette Des Alps**—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a very free bloomer.
- Coquette Des Blanchés**—Pure white; very beautiful. We think this the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual.
- General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant, velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.
- Giant of Battles**—Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; esteemed one of the finest.
- Jules Margottin**—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.
- La France**—Delicate silvery rose, very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all Roses; only a moderate grower.
- La Reine**—Brilliant, glossy Rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a superb Rose.
- Madame Charles Wood**—Extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson; sometimes brilliant scarlet; an early and continuous bloomer.
- Paul Neyron**—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.
- Prince Camille De Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a splendid Rose.
- Victor Verdier**—Fine bright Rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid Rose.
- Vick's Caprice** (Vick)—Decidedly distinct, as each satiny pink petal is prettily striped with white and bright carmine. A good grower and free bloomer.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—Raised from General Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color beautiful cherry carmine; very fragrant. In wood, foliage and form of flower it resembles Alfred Colomb but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved Alfred Colomb, and as good a rose as has been raised by any one. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color.
- Glorie De Margotten**—One of the most brilliant red Roses in cultivation; large, full and handsomely formed.
- Mrs. J. Laing**—A beautiful rose color; soft pink; large and of fine form; very fragrant.
- Madam Plantier**—Pure white; above medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.
- Magna Charta**—This grand Rose is a strong grower, a very free bloomer, and has magnificent foliage; color bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and of excellent form.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing Rose.
- Crimson Rambler**—A new climbing Rose of unusual attractions; very hardy, having withstood ten degrees below zero without covering; vigorous in growth, having grown eight to ten feet in a season; produces a profusion of blossoms, having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is specially adapted for covering trellises, training to side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in a bush form. Extra fine plants of this novel variety.
- Climbing Victor Verdier**—Another excellent Pillar Rose of strong growth, with showy rosy carmine flowers, large, full and abundant.
- Greville or Seven Sisters**—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.
- Madame Alfred Carriere**—Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer.
- Queen of the Prairie**—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.
- Reine Marie Henriette**—Large, finely-formed flowers; very full and double; borne in clusters and Tea-scented; color rich crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine.

Tennessee Belle—Dark pink; profuse bloomer and strong grower. One of the best climbing Roses for the South.

Yellow Rambler—A new hardy yellow climbing Rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color, a clear decided yellow; a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. (See cut.)



MOSS ROSES.

Countess de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Salet Moss—Clear rose color; double; a perpetual bloomer.

White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

TENDER PERPETUAL ROSES.

Agrippina—Red, velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.

Andre Schwartz—Recently introduced and recommended by the European growers as the "True Tea Jacqueminot"; the color is brilliant flowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson; very bright and striking; constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full and sweet.

Augustine Guinoiseau (Hybrid Tea)—The best recommendation that can be given this magnificent Rose is that it is a pure white La France, having just a tint of blush clouding its broad petals. The buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed; delightfully fragrant.

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Bridesmaid—A very valuable new Tea Rose, a sport from the Catherine Mermet. It is a charming, clear bright pink in color, and much superior to its well-known parent. It forces well under glass, and is already very popular with our florists.

The Bride—A magnificent, pure white Tea Rose. The flowers are large and very double, on long stiff stems, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut. One of the best. Tender.

Catherine Mermet—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France; large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster; produced in clusters, pearly white, with rosy lake centres; liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on the same plant. Valuable to florists for designs, or as a market pot-plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the most valuable Roses of recent introduction.

Coquette de Lion—A lovely Tea Rose; requisite canary yellow; clear translucent texture and delicious perfume; flowers large; fine form; very full and double.

Devoinsensis—Beautiful creamy white and rosy centre; large; very full and double; delightfully sweet Tea scent. One of the finest Roses.

- Duchess of Albany**—A sport from the well-known and popular *LA FRANCE*. While it resembles its parent in several respects, it is quite distinct in color, being of a rich, deep, even pink tint, and the shape is more finished; it is equally vigorous, free blooming and fragrant; one of the most important of recent acquisitions for growing in the open air or for forcing.
- Etoile de Lyon**—A grand Rose for forcing, of superb form and habit; color rich saffron yellow, brighter in the centre; very large and full, blooming profusely; grows vigorously.
- Empress (Kaiserin) Augusta Victoria**—An extra fine white variety faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia, and is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering, blooming at every shoot. We consider it one of our best outdoor kinds.
- Gloire de Dijon**—Fawn, with salmon; blooms all Summer.
- Hermosa**—Bright Rose; A MOST CONSTANT BLOOMER; hardy; one of the best.
- Isabella Sprunt**—Bright canary yellow; large, beautiful buds; valuable for cut-flowers; very sweet, Tea scent; profuse bloomer.
- La France**—Raised from seed of a Tea Rose; delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; the sweetest and most useful of all Roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.
- Madame Falcot**—Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; most valued for bouquets; Tea-scented; a constant bloomer; medium size and fullness.
- Madame Margotten**—Very large; perfectly double; flowers elegantly perfumed; color beautiful dark citron yellow, with bright-red centre; a strong grower and quite hardy.
- Madame Caroline Testout**—A beautiful bright, yet clear pink rose, and very much resembles *La France*, from which it undoubtedly originated. It is of more sturdy habit, however, and exceedingly floriferous, and the individual blooms are often much larger than those of *La France*. It maintains its beautiful color at all seasons; handsome foliage; stem stout; fragrance very delicate.
- Madame Joseph Schwartz**—White, beautifully flushed with pink. The plant grows with great vigor, and is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cupped and borne in clusters.
- Marechal Niel**—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow Rose.
- Marie Guillot**—Color pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; extra large size; full and double; very sweet, Tea scent.
- Marie Van Houtte**—White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers large and full. In every way a most charming sort.
- Meteor**—Ever-blooming hybrid Tea; a healthy, vigorous grower, free-blooming, and of a rich crimson color.
- Niphetos**—Pale yellowish-white, often snow-white; long, large buds; very beautiful.
- Papa Gontier**—A popular Tea Rose, very free-blooming; long, pointed buds of a glowing carmine-crimson color. It is delightfully fragrant.
- Perle Des Jardins**—A beautiful straw color, sometimes a deep canary; very large, full and of fine form. A very free bloomer.
- Safrano**—Saffron and Apricot. A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Pale flesh; with a fawn shade; very large; full, beautiful.
- Triumph de Luxembourg**—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and very fine.
- William Allen Richardson**—A new variety; of strong growth and climbing habit; color rich, coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; flowers large, full and fragrant.
- Wichuraiana**—A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is a low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every

branch, after the June roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the Banksia Rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

Manda's Triumph—This grand Rose is of free growth, luxuriant foliage; and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, beautifully imbricated and well formed, two inches in diameter and sweetly scented.

Pink Roamer—This is without question a Hybrid between the Sweetbrier and Wichuriana, and carries these characteristics in bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, and the luxurious foliage partake more of the Wichuriana. The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly two inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with almost a white center, which lighten up the orange-red stamens, producing an effect which, combined with fragrance, makes it one of the most valuable Roses in cultivation.

South Orange Perfection—Blush pink at tips, changing to white; double.

Universal Favorite—This is the most vigorous plant of the set. The long, branching shoots are covered with dense, bright green foliage. The double flowers are over two inches in diameter, and of a beautiful rose color, similar to the Bridesmaid, and deliciously fragrant. A grand variety for any purpose.

MICROPHYLLA ROSES.

Microphylla Alba (White)—Pure white, strong grower, constant bloomer, small, glossy foliage.

Microphylla Rubra (Pink)—Similar in growth and form to Alba.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

Clematis—**VIRGIN'S BOWER**—This is unquestionably one of the handsomest classes of vines for covering arbors, trellises, pillars, etc., that has been introduced. They are slender branched, rapid growers, with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, ranging in color from white to deep purple.

JACKMANNI (Jackmann's)—Without a doubt the best yet introduced and a general favorite; large velvety, dark violet purple; strong and hardy.

HENRYI—Very large; free grower and bloomer; flowers creamy white; one of the best.

MAD. ED. ANDRE—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis, and has been called the Crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Hall's New Japan Honeysuckle—A strong vigorous evergreen sort; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, and is covered with flowers nearly all summer and autumn; the best of all the Honeysuckles.

Honeysuckle, or Woodbine—New Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle—A very vigorous grower, with numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.

CHINESE TWING HONEYSUCKLE—An old favorite, holding its foliage through the winter; flowers red, yellow, and white variegated; very sweet.

English Ivy—A beautiful vine, with dark green leaves, that climbs over brick, stone or wooden walls or chimneys without any support; a hardy evergreen.

Veitch's Ampelopsis—Recently introduced from Japan; grows rapidly and attaches itself firmly to walls; the leaves are small, turning to brilliant red in the autumn.

Wistaria—Chinese Wistaria—One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all the climbing plants; attains a very large size, sometimes growing fifteen or more feet in a season; has long racemes of pale blue flowers in spring and sometimes in autumn.

White Flowering Wistaria—Like the preceding, except that the flowers are pure white and single.

